New-York Daily Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE AFFAIR AT PRAIRIE CITY.

Battles Between the Free-State Men and Border Ruffians.

The Indictments Against Gov. Reeder, Gov. Robinson and others.

IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF GOV SHANNON.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Monday, June 2, 1856.

CIVIL war is actually begun, and skirmishes are occurring every day among detached parties; but the chronicler has not been very complimentary upon either side, that is—it indicates that a little more gunpowder would be advisable. Our men still lie back upon the defensive, but are only waiting recruits from the States to enable them to exercise vigorously the last resort of nations.

Captain BROWN who was taken, some days since, under the above harrowing of law, before Judge CATO, of the Southern District, and now stands charged with high treason, guarded by a South Carolina mob. What we expect to hear is, that the mob has been satisfied by our citizens, and Brown will either be rescued or lose his life in the attempt. His own father heads the rescuers.

SKIRMISH AT WASHINGTON CREEK.

Upon Washington Creek, about six miles south of this place, fighting has been going on the last two days. The Free-State man have gathered at the house of a Mr. SHARPE, who had been severely threatened by the ruffians, and they were attacked three times on Saturday. The first time they took Mr. SHARPE horse; the second time our party increased to such that they kept at a greater distance, both sides firing without effect. The third attack was similar to the second, but during the day news came to Lawrence that SHARPE was in great danger, and General TOPLIFF, our Commander-in-Chief, took three officers of the United States force now here, and went out to learn the state of the siege, but they were fired upon by a large party, and one of the dragoons was shot twice, but is not mortally wounded. My evidence is yet very indefinite in the case. Some have pretended that they were fired at by our men, as Sharpe's house, by mistake—they adding them for the enemy—but the latest news proved to be that they did not know where Sharpe resided, and were fired at from another house this side of there, by a party of "red shirts." In either case, the United States dragoons are very much attached to us and our cause, and perfectly detest "Old Brooks," as they call him. When news came in again that there was more fighting there yesterday, in which they were requested to interfere, they replied, "Send all your men out from Lawrence and scalp every devil of them." Our men were gone, and after some firing took three prisoners, with their horses, arms, and a keg of powder. This morning they released their prisoners, but retain the property. Mr. SHARPE and family came into town last night for safety, and intend to remain here for the present. Captain WALKER, of the Stockbridge Company, has done the same.

GOVERNOR SHANNON.

SHANNON has joined the bandditti and become a highway robber. He has opened the crusade with a small detachment of dragoons, whom he orders as his posse, and goes from house to house stealing horses, guns, rifles, &c., and frightening the women. This is strictly true of him, and he is notoriously unpopular by everybody except the Southern rabble. It is rumored that he is about to be removed, but we can hardly hope for so fortunate an event. Those who are intimate with him say he has not seen a sober hour the last month. Who would not be a citizen of Kansas, in order to be of that number who are thus governed? He called at the house of a Mr. MCCLURE, a few days since, and inquired for her husband, but as she gave a somewhat evasive answer, he threatened to "cut his damned black heart out," if he could find him, and here too, if she didn't tell where he was. He called at the house of Capt. THOMAS, last Friday, and asked for him, but was told by his wife that he had gone to Lawrence. He then inquired where he was from and what he was, giving as a reason, that he wished to find out these things that he might "know who to kill." On both of these occasions he had a posse with him, and was so drunk as to reel in his saddle. Such is His Excellency of the black Oligarchy, the appointee of FRANKLIN PIERCE.

THE EXAMINATION OF GOV. ROBINSON.

To-day was set for the examination of Gov. ROBINSON before Judge LECOMPTE on the charge for high treason. I went to Lecompton this morning for the purpose of being present at the examination, but the Judge had not been seen for some days, as of course there could be no Court without a Judge, and from the best information we could gather, the "law-and-order" men never intend to give any of our men who are arrested for that high crime, an opportunity to have an impartial examination. Therefore, a thousand and one excuses are fabricated to prolong the vexation, and keep our men where they can render us no direct assistance at a time when their services would be invaluable.

THE INDICTMENTS.

I have succeeded to-day in obtaining copies of the indictments found by the Grand Jury against REEDER, ROBINSON, and others, which I transmit to you. They are given in full below. They out-Herod Herod and it would require a full lecture to relate all the contradictory circumstances showing the palpable falsity of all the charges alleged.

GOVERNOR AT PRAIRIE CITY—A BATTLE.

On my return from Lecompton this afternoon, I found our town in a high state of excitement, in consequence of intelligence just received that a fight was going on to-day at Prairie City, some fifteen miles South of us, that several were killed upon both sides—and that assistance was called for in haste. About fifteen of our men—all who could obtain horses, rode over as fast as possible, but on arriving there, found the fighting was over, and they were already leaving. I learn the facts from our own men who have just returned, to be, that last night a party of the Southern cleet, led by the murderer COLEMAN and a Correspondent of the Missouri *Republican*, in all about twenty, traveled through the country in that vicinity, stealing horses, rifles, drums, &c., from our men. These things have become quite common to us, and the Free State men decided that they were ready to rally for their life or death; rather than submit to any longer. It appears further odd that the track these of our men prisoners last night, and recovered them to their camp. Our men, under command of "Old Brown," father of the Capt. BROWN under arrest at Prairie City, as you already know, came out to day to hunt them again. They soon found their quarters, and learned that they numbered about thirty. Our party were of about the same number, and both parties it is said sent abroad for reinforcements, before any direct attack was made. Our men came in—there did not. What number we had I do not know, but are long the siege began in earnest, our men making the attack.

A BREAST-WORK OF PRISONERS.

The prisoners taken from us last night were placed in front of their ranks as a breast-work, but that did not deter our men from their purpose. Some five or six rounds were fired upon each side. As would be expected the prisoners were all seriously wounded—one is considered dangerously so. Four or five of these men it is thought will die before morning, and several others are wounded. Several horses and one mule has been killed. I was injured in the contest. Most of all, sentences of their men are taken prisoners, including the correspondent of the Republican, but CLEMENS did not come into the fight, but kept back out of their reach. They took also about thirty horses, all their ammunition, arms, &c., and they will not hesitate to use it an hour, but will be held as a prize for our men who are prisoners. The language of SHANNON to them was, "Such treatment as you give my son we shall give you." This complete victory has revived the spirits of our men and lowered to dispel the gloom of the past. They will go on from victory to victory, so near as our strength is adequate. This cannot be long with Missouri at our backs, unless the North are already moving towards us. Slavery and Freedom can no longer dwell together in Kansas. One or the other must be driven out by military force; there is no other alternative. What is the duty then of the millions who love the right and hate the wrong?

ARRIVAL OF GOV. SUMNER.

Col. SUMNER arrived last night, and says two more companies will be here to-day; which will be stationed here. He has had recent dispatches from the President, but there are conflicting rumors as to their import. SUMNER may check our movements for the present—but no Government interference this late hour can divert our God-willed purposes. We shall learn more of SUMNER's movements to-day. I must defer the indictments till my next.

RANDOLPH.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

ATTEMPT TO RECOVER ARMS.

Last night, a company of about fifty of our men, mostly from Warkarusa, knowing that a cannon taken at the siege of Lawrence, also a box of guns illegaed from our wagons upon the highway, were in a building in Franklin, they started about midnight to attempt to recover them. They were directed by guides who had been in Franklin during the day, and knew the locality of everything—but as the night was dark they had some difficulty in finding their plunder. In this search they got separated into two parties—one of less than twenty, the other about thirty. The smaller squad marched into town alone, and, after looking about for some time, they were suddenly fired upon by a party of twenty-five, who were in ambush for them in a private house. They returned the fire, when immediately a cannon, loaded with all manner of crooked things, was discharged upon them. They had a moment before thrown themselves flat upon the ground, or they would have been badly cut to pieces by the slugs—but, as it was, they all passed over them. Our men then commenced firing and loading as fast as possible in that position, and they all had Sharpe's rifles, which can be readily loaded in the dark,) and, meanwhile, they had practical hints upon the "music of the spheres" around their ears—many of them for the first time. They were thus able to prevent a second discharge of the cannon, and a rapid firing of small arms was kept up on both sides for several minutes. Those in the house fired from the door and windows, and some of the time a few were outside; but the darkness made the scene unpleasant, and neither party knew whether they were making or losing. From such evidence as I can gather, it is probable that both parties retreated about the same time—both supposing they were fighting four times their number, and both acting upon the assumption that a *little fear* would not injure men who were supposed to be all courage. By this means the cannon was totally deserted, and one man with an old horse could have captured it alone—but no such man was there. None of our men were marked in the least, but a Mr. TROMBARME, who was the proprietor of the house, was mortally wounded, and died this forenoon.

NARROW ESCAPE.

Two children were lying in a bed in the same house, and the pillows were cut with balls around both of their heads, but they escaped uninjured. While this was going on, the larger party of thirty were in a distant part of the town, employed in loading their wagon with small arms, powder and provisions, which they took to a place of safety. Our men were evidently censurable for their want of organization and prearrangement, and the act was private and independent, wholly unauthorized or unapproved by any of our constituted authorities. There has been a very marked change in the public sentiment of Franklin within the last month. There is a large majority now of Free-State men, and three of them applied to Captain BEAL of the army to-day for protection, as their property was constantly threatened by the "Law and-Order" men; and, in accordance with their wishes, he has moved nearly all of his encampment this afternoon to the high land between Franklin and this town, overlooking both. We are unable yet to state fully what position they will take here, but know that they have especial instructions to protect Lawrence.

FORCES GATHERING.

There is evidence that large forces are gathering upon both sides, near Prairie City, fifteen miles South, on the Santa Fé road. Gen. WHITFIELD is reported to have command of a party of marauders that left Westport, Mo., yesterday, to march in that direction. Capt. BROWN, the editor, is in command of our forces, and dispatches have been sent as far as Topeka for reinforcements. The battle will probably be fought to-morrow, or next day. Two companies of dragoons are in that vicinity; but I don't believe they can prevent a collision. When men are determined to fight, there are a plenty of sly ravines where the work can be accomplished before the U. S. *protectors* can interfere. The whole horizon deakens with the enormity of impending events. The wild din of belligerent armies has incited a frown upon this once-smiling land. It must smile still. The God of Nature never rolled out this picturesque country to be dotted with cemeteries filled with the "illustrious dead."

EXCITEMENT IN LECOMPTON.

The excitement runs high again in Lecompton. Yesterday, Judge CONWAY and K. COATES, Esqs., met there, on business connected with the trial of the prisoners now under arrest for high treason, and they were beset by an infuriated mob, and ordered to leave the town in fifteen minutes. They appealed to the Governor for protection, but he could afford none, he said, whatever, and advised them to leave as soon as possible for their lives. A Governor of a Territory no power to restrain a mob! He even told Mr. CONWAY that he could not control these men, and that he must take his chance with them and escape if possible. He did so, and received no injury.

THE INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury's indictments, which I send you herewith, are full of inconsistencies, to all of which I have not time to refer. I will briefly state, however, that only one out of the eight persons who are charged with committing the "overt act," were at or near Lawrence at the times alleged in the indictment. LANE has not been here since MARCH. SMITH had only been in the town a few hours since last December. BROWN had not been here since April 1st, and so on. Then worse still: The Grand Jury adjourned the 10th of May, and here are two charges, made after that date. Such things are perfectly *regular* in KANSAS, because they are usual among ministers of law who declare hotels, and printing-offices, and toll bridges to be public nuisances.

A general war seems inevitable, but we have too few arms and too little money, to cope long with the hired minions of the South without aid. Our fate is the national problem.

RANDOLPH.

P. S.—June 5. It is reported this morning that the prisoners are to be removed from the Lecompton camp to Fort Leavenworth, for their personal safety. They are rigidly secluded from all communication with their friends. It is expected that the Congressional Committee have hastily left to lay their surprising disclosures before Congress at once. Hope their prayers may not be unavailing.

RANDOLPH.

THE INDICTMENTS.

Indictments for High Treason found by the Grand Jury against Governor Reeder, Governor Robinson, Gen. Lane and Others.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS.—COUNTY OF DOUGLAS:

In the First District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas. April Term, A. D., 1856.

The Grand Jury of the United States of America, within and for the First Judicial District, Douglas County, Territory of Kansas, sworn to inquire upon their oath, present, that Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, George W. Deitzler, George W. Smith, Samuel N. Wood, Gaius Jenkins, late of the County of Douglas, First Judicial District of the Territory of Kansas, owing allegiance to the United States of America, wickedly devising and intending the peace and tranquillity of the said United States, to disturb and to prevent the execution of the law thereof, within the same, to wit: A law of the said United States entitled an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854, on the first day of May, the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, in the County, District and Territory aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, wickedly and traitorously did intend to levy war against the said United States, within the same, and to fulfill and bring to effect of the said traitorous intention of him, the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, George W. Brown, George W. Deitzler, George W. Smith, Samuel N. Wood, Gaius Jenkins; afterwards, that is to say, on the 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1856, in the said District, County and Territory aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of this Court, with a great multitude of persons, whose names are to the said Grand Jurors unknown, to a great number, to wit: the number of 100 persons, and upwards, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, swords, pistols, artillery and other warlike weapons—as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled, did traitorously assemble and combine against the said United States, and then and there with force and arms, wickedly and traitorously and with the wicked and traitorous intention to oppose and prevent, by means of intimidation and violence the execution of the said law of the said United States, within the same did array and expose themselves, in a warlike manner against the said United States, and then and there, with force, and in pursuance of such, their traitorous intentions, they the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Saml. N. Wood, and Gaius Jenkins, with the said persons so as aforesaid, traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in manner aforesaid, wickedly and traitorously did levy war against the said United States, and further to fulfil and bring to effect the said traitorous intention of him the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Samuel N. Wood, and Gaius Jenkins, and in pursuance and in execution of the said wicked intention and traitorous combination, to oppose, resist and prevent the said law of the said United States from being carried into execution in the Territory and District aforesaid, they, the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Samuel N. Wood, and Gaius Jenkins, afterwards to wit, on the 30th day of May, A. D. 1856, in the Territory, District, and County aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Court, with the said persons whose names to the said Grand Jurors aforesaid are unknown, did wickedly and traitorously assemble against the said United States, with the avowed intention, by force of arms and intimidation, to prevent the execution of the said law of the said United States within the same, and with the intention, then and there and thereby to subvert the Government and law, and of the said United States, in the said Territory of Kansas; and in pursuance and execution of such, their wicked and traitorous combination and intention, they, the said Andrew H. Reeder, Chas. Robinson, James H. Lane, Geo. W. Brown, Geo. W. Smith, Geo. W. Deitzler, Samuel N. Wood and Gaius Jenkins, then and there, with force and arms, with the said persons to a great number, to wit: the number of one hundred and upwards, armed and arrayed in a warlike manner, that is to say, with guns, *pistols, swords, artillery* and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, and then and there unlawfully and traitorously assembled for the purpose and design of overthrowing and subverting by force and violence the Government of the said United States in the Territory of Kansas aforesaid, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and also against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

A. G. ISAACKS,
United States Attorney for the Territory of Kansas.

THE FREE-STATE GOVERNMENT.

Presentment of the Grand Jury.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS—DOUGLAS COUNTY—ss.

The First District Court, Adjourned Session of April Term, A. D., 1856.

The Grand Jurors for the Territory of Kansas, for Douglas County, sworn to inquire upon their oath, present: that, whereas, by an act of Congress entitled an act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, approved May 30, 1854, among other things it was provided in substance as follows, to wit: "That the Executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Kansas, shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for five years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States." And by another section of the same act, among other things, it was provided as follows, to wit: "That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, by, and with the consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States;" one Charles Robinson, late of the county aforesaid, well knowing the provisions of the aforesaid acts, on the 23d day of April, in the year 1856, in the county aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said court, then and there being nominated and appointed according to the act aforesaid, and without then and there having any lawful appointment or appellation whatever, as Governor of the Free-State men, did then and there then and there did assume and take upon himself the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, under the false name and style of Governor of the *State* of Kansas, and that the said CHARLES ROBINSON afterwards, to wit on the twenty-third day of April, in the year aforesaid, in the County aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said Court, did utter and issue a certain Proclamation, as Governor of the State of Kansas, the issuing and uttering of which proclamation, then and there, was an act appertaining to the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, and that the said CHARLES ROBINSON, without having any appointment or deputation whatever so to do, at the time and place last aforesaid, and on divers times between that time and the day of taking this inquisition, did exercise the power appertaining to the said office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas, to the great disturbance of the peace and good order of the said Territory, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace, government and dignity of the Territory of Kansas.

C. H. GROVER, District-Attorney.

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Attack on Ossawatomie—Arrival of the Congressional Committee at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

Advices from Palmyra, under date of June 9, mention that Ossawatomie was attacked and plundered on the 7th, by an army of one hundred and sixty men. These were the men who had come up to Palmyra under Gen. WHITFIELD, mostly from Westport, Independence, and Lexington. The troops disbanded the Free-State parties that went out to meet the Missourians as fast as they came up. Twenty-five houses were plundered in Ossawatomie, sixteen horses taken, and they went so far as to take rings and ear-rings from the women. A printing-office was destroyed, and after all was done some of the party started for Westport with their booty. The remainder went some miles south, and camped. The Free-State parties, actual residents, are closely watched, disbanded, and in some cases disarmed. The mail from Lawrence to Westport was robbed by "law-and-order" men last Friday. They have been pillaging so, that it is unsafe to come up the Westport road. No one should land at Kansas City, but all should go to Leavenworth. At least a dozen teamsters and horsemen have been robbed on the roads leading from Westport into the Territory within a few days. That road is infested with law-and-order camps. Mr. UPTON, sergeant-at-arms of the Commission, was taken, and they were for hanging him, but Mr. OLIVER finally procured his release. Mr. BROOKS had a load of flour taken from him by them. The body of a Free-State man was found with three bullets in it near where Gen. WHITFIELD's camp has been, and another was left on the prairies bound and gagged. Outrages of this last description are very numerous. The troops have arrested the victorious career of the Free-State men.

The Congressional Committee.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 12.

Mr. HOWARD, of the Kansas Commission, and Messrs. HAMILTON, LORD, TOWNSEND and UPTON, officers of the Commission, arrived this evening in the steamer *Polar Star* from Kansas. They start for the East to-morrow. When they left large bodies of Missourians were pouring into the Territory, determined on fighting, and Free-State men were mustering, equally anxious for battle.

Threatened Collision Between United State Troops and Whitfield's Party.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 12.

Persons just arrived from Kansas City, Monday evening, state that Col. SUMNER ordered General WHITFIELD's Army to leave the Territory on Saturday, when the whole number, four hundred, left and went to Westport where they were reinforced by one hundred and fifty Missourians and returned on Sunday, threatening to hang Col. SUMNER if they caught him. A collision between the United States Troops and WHITFIELD's party was expected unless the latter changed their purposes.

Aid For Kansas.

CALL FOR A CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Friday, June 13.

A call, signed by the officers of the Aid Societies of New-York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Ohio, has been published here, calling that a Convention be held at Cleveland on the 20th, and that the delegates from the different Aid Societies adopt measures for the relief of emigrants, and the preservation of law and order in Kansas.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

A REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

RUFFIANISM AND ASSASSINATION.

Murder of the Editor of the Bulletin.

Unparalleled Sensation and Commotion.

SAN FRANCISCO DRAPED IN MOURNING.

TEN THOUSAND CITIZENS UNDER ARMS.

The old Vigilance Committee Revived.

Purging the City of Gamblers, Thieves and Murderers.

The Criminals taken from Jail by the People

THEIR IMMEDIATE EXECUTION EXPECTED.

The United States mail steamer *George Law*, H. L. HERNDON, U. S. N., Commander, from Aspinwall on the 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, bringing two weeks' later news from California.

The PANAMA Mail Steamship Company's steamer, *John L. Stevens*, sailed from San Francisco, 8 P. M., 31st ult., with the United States mails, passengers, and $2,326,196 22 in treasure, of which $542,641 67 was destined for England, and the balance for the Atlantic States, arrived at Acapulco 29th ult., 2 A. M., and sailed same day at 8½ A. M. for Panama; arrived at that port 1½ A. M., 4th inst.

Sloop of war *St. Mary's* is still remaining in Bay of Panama.

The outward bound passengers per *George Law* left Panama, per *Golden Gate*, night of 31st inst. Railroad is in good condition, and the health of the Isthmus was never better.

H. B. M. steamer *Hunter* was lying at Aspinwall when the *George Law* sailed.

We are indebted to the Expressmen of G. H. WINSLOW & Co. and WELLS, FARGO & Co. for special favors.

Treasure List of Steamer George Law.

Am. Exchange Bank	$6,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	$20,000
Bank of America	10,000	Newhouse, Spatz & Co	20,000
Bank of Wilmington	2,000	Order	10,470
Barker & Bro	5,000	Order	10,000
Carr & Co., ex. Bank	20,000	Order	5,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	10,000	A. Rich & Bro	5,400
Drexel & Co	800,000	Henry Snyder	2,500
Duncan, Sherman & Co	120,000	G. H. Schonkburg	10,000
John Earnard & Co	2,000	Scholle & Bros	10,284
Z. Ermentrout & Bro	2,000	Stone, Skidmore & Lick-ner	10,000
Truman & Co	2,000	J. Strauss, Bros. & Co	14,400
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs	20,000	Wm. Schlesinger & Co.	14,053
W. Rogers & Co	100,000	Treadwell & Co	21,000
E. Ballett	5,000	Tilton & McFarland	5,000
T. J. Sand & Co	4,000	Ulmer & Feigenbaum	40,000
W. Miller & Co	12,000	J. B. Wise	10,000
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	11,000	G. H. Winslow & Co.	14,000
Hamburger & Bro	15,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	77,100
Rowland & Aspinwall	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. Jacobs & Co	12,000	[illegible]	1,300
Eugene Kelly & Co	80,000	[illegible]	1,000
Kerr, Low & Co	4,000	[illegible]	1,000
Chas. Morgan & Co	70,000	[illegible]	1,000
Mechanics' Bank	12,000	Everett & Brown	900
Total			$1,951,721

REVOLUTION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Full Particulars of the Murder of the Editor of the Bulletin and the Events which Followed.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

We are in the midst of a revolution which will be recorded as one of the most remarkable in the annals of history—which was designed, and is destined to effect a most important change in the social, moral and political character of the State.

MOTIVE OF JAMES KING.

JAMES KING OF WILLIAM is a native of Georgetown, District of Columbia. His father was one of the most respectable men of the District, and an influential member of the Southern division of the Methodist Protestant Church. He died, I think, about a year since. JAMES is called JAMES KING OF WILLIAM, after the old style of Maryland and Virginia, to distinguish two of the same name, as: JAMES KING, son of WILLIAM KING, from JAMES, son of GEORGE KING.

JAMES KING OF WILLIAM commenced his business career as a clerk in the banking house of CORCORAN & RIGGS, in Washington, and by his probity and industry gained their entire confidence. In the early part of 1849, some years after his marriage, and before the gold discovery, MR. KING came to California, with the intention of either trading in hides, horns, &c., which was then a profitable business, or of cutting in Oregon. But the gold discovery at Sutter's Mill of course changed his intentions, and he went to the mines. Having, by hard labor, amassed a sum of about $15,000, he returned in 1849 to Washington. In October of that year, he again left for California, intending to commence a private banking business, to facilitate which, he bore a letter of credit from his old employers. I was a passenger with Mr. KING on the *Empire City*, and in Panama roomed and messed with him a couple of weeks, while waiting the Pacific steamer. It was during these two weeks that I learned to respect and love JAMES KING OF WILLIAM for the manly and noble qualities which have so eminently marked his career in California.

MR. KING was remarkably successful in his business, having amassed a fortune in less than four years of about $150,000. Something over a year since he established a branch office in the town of Sonora, mainly for the purchase of gold dust. His agent there, instead of sticking to a legitimate business, was led to advance a considerable sum of money to a Ditch Company, on the security of the property, and finally MR. KING consented to further advances to this Company, until, indeed, he had sunk in it his whole fortune. At this juncture, MR. ISAAC C. WOOME, of the firm of ADAMS & Co., having a good deal of confidence that the speculation only needed larger capital to make it a great paying one, took the business off the hands of MR. KING, and offered him a place in the bank of ADAMS & Co., at a salary of $1,000 a month, which he accepted. MR. KING sold his beautiful house and elegant furniture to discharge his few remaining debts, commenced his career as clerk, and adopted a most economical mode of life. In a few months after, the great house of ADAMS & Co. failed. MR. KING was thrown out of employment, and with his wife and six children was left destitute. MR. K. has frequently said, that at this time he had not a dollar to purchase his day's marketing with. But he did not despair. Through the assistance of some friends, he opened, with MR. REED, another banking-house. After a little while, finding their means insufficient to do a profitable business, the depositors were notified to draw out their cash, and the firm dissolved.

MR. KING had nearly made up his mind to go again to the mines, when, from observing the rascalities of J. C. WOOME and Comm, the receiver of the firm, as well as of others employed in the settlement of the business of ADAMS & Co., and knowing that the San Francisco press had either not the knowledge to enable it, or the will to expose the frauds going on, started a paper mainly for this purpose. It was printed on a small sheet and called the *Evening Bulletin*. MR. KING, honest, frank and straightforward, thoroughly detesting vice, whatever form it might assume, and possessed of a moral and physical courage that has never been questioned, was just the man to attack the fiends monster Corruption, which was sapping the very foundation of society, and he did it with an unsparing hand. His paper attracted the attention of thousands of honest miners, laborers, mechanics and merchants—indeed of all classes who had been swindled by WOOME, Adventurers flocked to his desk, and in a short time he was obliged to enlarge his sheet. MR. KING not only attacked the perpetrators of these frauds, but commenced an onslaught upon the vices of our Judges and Juries, our men in high political position, our hordes of ballot-box stuffers, our hosts of gamblers, our scores of dishonest and pettifogging lawyers, and indeed upon all who had outraged and were outraging public morals. In this crusade he did not deal in generalities, but when he had fastened crime or corruption upon any man high in power, he impaled him, nicely and by name, as upon a spear, and held him up to the gaze of the people. Of course, in a community like this, where the vilest criminals, gamblers and political cheats hold the majority of the offices and can control nearly all the rest, he had hosts of enemies. But the largest portion of the people, particularly the laboring classes, literally worshipped him. His paper had double the circulation of any other in the State, and was making money rapidly.

It was known that MR. KING was conscientiously opposed to dueling. It was also known that he was a stranger to fear. To the many threats of personal attack he listened with a contemptuous smile, and would then eject the man from his editorial room. He always went well armed, however, and would have defended his life by killing an open assailant. But his courage and his arms were not his only protection. It had come to be generally believed that he held so firm a place in the affections of the people, that none would dare attack him for fear that instant vengeance would be meted out.

THE MURDER.

On Wednesday afternoon last, at about 5 o'clock, the whole city was roused by the report that JAMES KING OF WILLIAM had been shot dead in the greatest business thoroughfare of the city, by JAMES P. CASEY, a Sing-Sing convict. CASEY was known as a successful ballot-box stuffer—so successful, that on counting the votes in his Ward, it was found he was elected one of the Supervisors of this county, by a large majority, although he was not even known by the voters as a candidate. He was also well-known as the man who had been engaged in a murderous affray growing out of one of these political operations. His name was a prominent one among the many hundreds of gamblers and shoulder-strikers that have always ruled this city, and the house of every harlot opened, as if by magic, when his well-known knock echoed through its halls.

THE MURDERER.

Would you believe it, when I tell you that JAMES P. CASEY was also known as the proprietor and ostensible editor of a Sunday paper, the *Times*, which paper assumed great respectability, and had hundreds, aye, perhaps thousands of influential supporters? It is too true. What fear had he, then, with all that has embodied the power of this city in his favor, and with the knowledge that no man of his class had ever been punished for murder in San Francisco—what fear had he of the law's retributions? The only danger to him was, of instant execution at the hands of the people. But this was provided against. His friends stood around him, and a carriage was ready to bear him to the jail, which it was supposed would be an ark of safety to him.

But CASEY woefully miscalculated the spirit and courage of the better portion of our people. I will not detail to you all the facts of this cowardly assassination, because your sheet will be filled with them from the press of this city. But I will say that History affords no parallel of the wondrous events that have followed the attempted murder.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AMONG THE PEOPLE.

It can scarcely be said that there was any excitement among the people. At least, there was no sudden outbreak—no ebullition of feeling that would naturally follow such a monstrous outrage on a citizen so deep in the affections of the people. But every man's eye flashed when he spoke of it, and every man's countenance expressed a settled determination to avenge MR. KING's wrongs and the wrongs that have been heaped upon this devoted city. Every man felt that the time had come for action—all acknowledged that there were but two questions at issue: Shall we forsake this fair city and deliver it up to the gamblers, thieves, and murderers?—or shall we drive *them* to the wall?

THE PEOPLE ARMING AND ORGANIZING.

The day after the assassination, the honest men of the city met in Council. An Executive Committee was appointed, and the names of citizens were enrolled for the public protection. On Friday evening several thousand names were on the list. It was known that the Sheriff had refused to deliver up the criminal to the Committee—that the jail was filled, and the adjoining houses covered with armed men to protect him—that holes had been pierced in the walls of the jail for musketry and cannon, to bear upon the citizens who were organizing to take him out of prison and execute him.

On Saturday morning, dray loads of muskets and munitions of war were seen on their way to the twelve different depots of the Vigilance Committee. Cannon were rolled through the streets, and placed ready in the Committee's quarters. The people filled all the streets where these preparations were going on, night and day.

Saturday evening the enrolling of names was still going on, but out of the many thousands who signed, none knew, save the Executive Committee, what was to be done. They only knew that they were good men who composed this Committee, and that *their* part was to obey orders.

PREPARATIONS TO ATTACK THE JAIL.

On Sunday morning, at 9 o'clock, the divisions began to assemble at their armories. At 11½ o'clock lines of citizen-infantry were marching from different points towards Broadway, in which the jail was situated. This force numbered 1,500 bayonets. Presently followed a company 100 strong of riflemen, then the artillery and a part of a company of horse. Five hundred men, armed with revolvers, also passed into Broadway. Eight hundred men remained in the armories as a reserve. The spectacle was a most solemn and imposing one. No bugle's blast or beat of drum was heard—nothing but the heavy tread of masses of armed men. Scarcely a word was spoken by the thousands of spectators who almost choked up the streets. The people in a few minutes covered all the steeples, houses and hills in the vicinity of the jail. The two thousand armed men were drawn up on every side of the building, as if for a siege. The rifles were posted on the roofs of the houses overlooking the prison. A heavy piece of ordnance was planted, pointed dead at the great iron door, and loaded on the spot. A man stood beside it with match lighted. Stones were deliberately carried up the steps, and placed in the gun-ports of the prison. When all was ready, the demand was made. The city military and the guard of the Sheriff having refused to act, there was no remedy but submission.

CASEY AND CORA TAKEN BY THE PEOPLE.

CASEY was taken from the prison, placed in a carriage and guarded by a detachment of horse and infantry to the head-quarters of the Committee. The major part of the military remained in position around the jail. In one hour the Committee again entered the jail, demanded and obtained possession of CHARLES CORA, the murderer of U. S. Marshal RICHARDSON.

At 3 o'clock P. M., notice was given that no more proceedings would be had by the Committee until the morrow. The citizens mostly retired to their homes. Three hundred armed men, who were relieved every three hours, kept guard over the city all night, to prevent rows or vengeful fires.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE.

On Monday everything was quiet. The streets in front of the Committee rooms were filled with people, who were evidently expecting every moment the announcement that the prisoners were to be executed that day. Bad rumors were in circulation that CASEY was making confessions which would implicate several well-known men in the conspiracy; and the opinion finally gained ground that the execution would not be immediate. All through

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NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

...the day committees of the Executive Committee were busy taking testimony, and passing sentence upon the prisoners before the Council. The meeting of that body was to be kept secret, and the old men here were not to know it for good. I am not sure on that point, but I know now that the sentence of the Council was to be executed. Francisco will not be confined to the memories of CATO and CASSAR. They will be made to honor the names of living men. Gambling-hells will be broken up and many of the disgusting features of society will be changed by these determined men. Life and property will be made secure. The blood of JAMES KING OF WILLIAM was not shed in vain.

SAN FRANCISCO IN MOURNING.

One of the most remarkable things connected with this assassination was the manner in which the Press of this city. MR. KING's paper, the *Bulletin*, the newspaper that had desperately assailed the vices of society, was the first to fall. It was known that MR. KING was dying, and the whole city was in tears. All were afraid to go out, and it awakened only fear and excitement. But the moment it was known that he was dead, the whole Press of this city, with the exception of the *Herald*, which was then in the hands of the murderer's friends, came out in mourning. The *Times* and *Sun* appeared with their columns draped in black, and the other evening papers, which were issued in the afternoon, followed their example. The *Herald* alone

NEWS FROM
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, NEW-GRANADA, THE SANDWICH ISLANDS AND HAVANA.

News from Southern California.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS ON KERN RIVER.

We copy from an extra of the Los Angeles Star, dated May 31:

Rumors from various sources have reached us during the week of an outbreak among the Indians at Four Creeks, Tule River and Kern River. The Indians, it seems, have been running off stock, and committing depredations on the settlers, as well as threatening them with extermination. After some of these depredations, the settlers armed themselves and killed five Indians, firing promiscuously into the whole rancheria at Tule River. This was, of course, a wrong proceeding, for they thereby killed five innocent persons, and exasperated the Indians to revenge. It seems that they did not even kill the guilty, should be delivered up, but treated them as if they were all guilty. By this proceeding the people have called down upon their defenceless heads all the Indian nature is capable of manifesting. Col. COMMANDER and his command have done all that it was possible to do, by day and night, when their services were needed,—they endured the exposure and fatigue of a cold, inclement Winter—they are now left to provision themselves.

The Governor says the campaign is at an end. The people above the Dalles will soon be in the undisputed possession of the Indians. A few hundred regulars will soon hunt the Yakimas country. The Walla Walla Valley is abandoned after having been subjugated. All that is done, just as the war has begun, the Indians must kill a few more, he will be emboldened to come upon the settlements, to pounce upon some unsuspecting family; and we will not be surprised to hear of some murder, and then large amounts of property have been destroyed. The fact will then be argued that the volunteers are defeated—that by the loss of their horses they are compelled to retreat from the country. And having no force to watch on the south side of the Columbia, the whole Indian band can concentrate on the United States troops, defeat them, get reinforced into bands, and lay waste the peaceable settlements. The season will soon be here when the Indian can adopt his mode of warfare with fearful results. When the snow on the mountains disappears, we fear the mistake of withdrawing the troops will stand out so that all can see it. What a contrast does the course of Governor STEVENS show to the above! He, instead of decreasing his force, is adding to it—resolved on an effective blow, and to conquer before he withdrews his troops.

News from the South Pacific.

DAMAGE BY LATE STORMS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

—SUPPOSED MINES OF CHILE.—A PROTESTANT CHAPEL IN VALPARAISO.—NEWS FROM PERU AND BOLIVIA UNIMPORTANT.

Dates from Valparaiso (Chili) are to April 30 and from Callao (Peru) to May 12.

The Valparaiso *Mercurio* in its summary for the fortnight says:

Few events have taken place during the last two weeks of April sufficiently remarkable to interest our readers much.

The damage suffered by our agriculture during the storms of March, is more greatly exaggerated.

The works in the copper mines are every day more important. The scarcity of provisions has been no obstacle to the establishment of new works, and the amassing of considerable fortunes in a short time. On this subject a correspondent writes:

"The most interesting fact at present is the speculation in copper mines. You cannot imagine how the works increase, and what an importance they will in time acquire.

Besides the rich minerals on the coast, particularly towards the north, numerous works are established and are finding abundant ores in the interior, and in all the chain of mountains as far as the Cordilleras.

One of the events which have most honored the Republic during this fortnight, has been the inauguration of another Protestant Chapel in Valparaiso.

The election for President of the Republic is drawing near, and yet not the slightest symptom denoting agitation is observed.

From Bolivia and Peru we have nothing interesting to our readers.

News from Central America.

JUNCTION OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES AGAINST NICARAGUA—WALKER'S PROSPECTS —HIS INTENTION TO INVADE COSTA RICA.

From the Panama Star and Herald of June 2.

We have recently received various and very conflicting accounts respecting the successes and reverses of WALKER'S army in Nicaragua, and we have been only able therefore to give such accounts for what they were worth. Of one fact we have been assured from the most reliable source, that is, that the Steamer never blockaded Greytown, although she captured several vessels entering that port, principally, we believe, at the request of the agent of the Transit Company. There appears no doubt of WALKER'S retreat from Rivas, after a heavy loss, both in men and property, to that of the Costa Ricans.

The latest intelligence informs us that WALKER was in Virgin Bay with 1,700 men, about to invade Costa Rica; that he had 200 men in Granada and 600 elsewhere; that his force consisted altogether of 1,600 Americans and about 500 natives; and that owing to the privations they were undergoing there was a great deal of dissatisfaction among his troops. This is the sum total of what we have been able to gather by the British steamer recently arrived from Greytown.

The same paper has also the following:

By a recent arrival from *La Union*, we learn that the Central American States had at length forced a coalition to oppose General WALKER, and that 2,000 troops from Guatemala, 2,000 from Salvador, and 1,500 from Honduras were actually in march for Nicaragua.

These forces are to join Costa Rica, in which event we see little chance for WALKER'S party. There is, however, one opening for him, of which he will probably avail himself. He is already aware that the British man-of-war *President* had sailed from Punta Arenas, leaving that port unprotected, and he may therefore seize the *Sierra Nevada* and transport his troops to that point, where he could doubtless effect an easy landing. Once on shore he has a grand field for pillage before him, and he could, in all probability, maintain himself for a length of time. We grant, however, he will not succeed even this far, for, although certain of defeat afterwards, he would, in the mean while, have an opportunity of inflicting an almost irreparable amount of damage to Costa Rica.

News from Nova Granada.

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS—PANAMA IN A STATE OF FERMENT—THE WOUNDED BY THE LATE ACCIDENT—CONGRESS, ETC.

We take the following summary from the Aspinwall *Courier* of the 3d of June:

Of local news we have little to record. The approaching elections are the principal topics of interest. Of these, there are three, as follows:

For President of the Republic, July 20; for Governor of the State, June 30; for members of the State Legislature, June 30; for District Attorney and the Judges of the District Courts, July 20.

Of the candidates, it is impossible to judge definitely. MANUEL MARIA DIAZ and Juan ANTONIO are the two principal candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair. The former is an Ex-Governor of the old Province of Panama, and is very popular—the latter, the founder of the infant State of Panama, and was its Governor for some months last year; the present Governor, FRANCISCO FABREGA, dies not fill friends; but the opposition to him among the masses, is too strong—the other candidates to be elected for the State are of minor importance. For the Presidency, there are several candidates, of whom we think MANUEL MURILLO TORO stands the best chance; he is a "*Rojo*," or "*Red Republican*." As we have always indicated, we much prefer General T. C. MOSQUERA, and we hope, despite our fears, that he may be elected.

Aspinwall is quiet and healthy; the only disturbance or trouble seems to be caused by the mosquitoes and sandflies.

Panama is in a state of fermentation; the elements there are violently working, unless a powerful neutralizer be brought to bear upon them, must produce an explosion, to which the petty disturbances of almost nightly occurrence there for some time past will but slightly compare. A few days since, a commotion having arisen in the city, a premature signal brought five boats, with one hundred and twenty-five men, well armed, from the *St. Marys* to the beach. Happily, the excitement having been subdued, they were commanded to the vessel, without landing; but the promptitude and discipline displayed by these troops taught a good lesson. Many of the residents of Panama, both foreigners and natives, have left, and more are preparing to leave.

The hospitals of the Panama Railroad Company at Panama and Aspinwall, are nearly cleared of the sufferers by the riot of April 15, and the accident of May 6, and the success of the skillful and indefatigable exertions of Drs. BARNES, ROGERS and GALLAGHER has been remarkable.

The Congress of the Republic of New-Granada, is holding an extraordinary session, which commenced about the 1st of last month. The principal business is the consideration of the Federal Constitution, and the Colombian Confederation scheme.

The Carthagena canal dredging machine is finished, and about to be put to work.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

A TEMPEST IN A TEA-POT.

Dates from Honolulu are to the 19th of April.

The *Polynesian* is principally taken up with a correspondence between Hon. D. L. GREGG, U. S. Commissioner, Mr. WYLLIE, the Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. HOPKINS, the editor of the *Polynesian*, which is the official Government organ. It seems that in the paper of April 19, an article taken from the London *Times* of Feb. 2, containing some severe strictures upon the United States, was published without note or comment. Mr. GREGG took offence at this, and addressed a long letter to Mr. WYLLIE, asking that the matter might be explained, and evidently looking upon it as an insult to him and the U. S. Government. Mr. WYLLIE wrote to the *Polynesian* demanding an explanation, and the editor answered that there was no intention of insulting a country in amity with this. This explanation being received, Mr. WYLLIE writes to Mr. GREGG, and there the matter rests.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF A CARGO OF ORIENTAL SLAVES—THE UNITED STATES FRIGATE MERRIMAC—DINNER TO ITS OFFICERS BY THE CAPTAIN GENERAL.

Our Havana correspondent, writing on the 8th of June, says: We are blessed with another cargo of oriental slaves, 297 in number, by the *Venelia*, (Spanish bark,) from Hong Kong and St. Helena, 120 days, arrived on the 6th inst., consigned to Messrs. FONTANILLS & LLANUSA, who have already disposed of them under contract, for eight years' servitude, at a very handsome gain for the chartered company of speculators. They are valued at from $100 to $180 per head, according to age, capacity, &c.

The U. S. steam frigate *Merrimac*, Commander Post Captain PENDERGRAST, left this morning to visit Key West, where the ship will rest until repairs of her machinery, ordered here, are concluded and sent over. All well aboard. The Chief Engineer was left in charge of the business. Capt. PENDERGRAST and several of his officers dined with the Captain General of Cuba, yesterday, and had quite a nice time—almost equal to the courtesy extended to Admiral FARNHAM—more cordial perhaps, with less pomp and circumstances.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ERICSSON AND ARABIA.

The Dispute between England and the United States.

Important Debate in the House of Lords.

The Proposed Arbitration of the Central American Question.

THE LONDON SUNDAY DISTURBANCES.

PALMER THE POISONER FOUND GUILTY.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Ericsson*, Capt. LOWBER, from Liverpool P. M. of Wednesday, May 28, arrived at her dock at about 12 o'clock yesterday. The *Ericsson* arrived out early on the morning of Sunday, May 25.

The British and North American Mail Steamer *Arabia*, from Liverpool, 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon, May 31, also arrived yesterday afternoon.

The Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship, *City of Baltimore*, from Philadelphia, arrived at Liverpool Wednesday afternoon, the 28th, with later news than received per *Persia*. The log of the *City of Baltimore* reports having left her wharf at 9½ A. M., of Thursday, May 15, and arrived at the Bell buoy, off the port of Liverpool, at 12-45 P. M., Wednesday the 28th.

The *Persia* is to be withdrawn for a short time, to have certain alterations made, with a view to increase her speed.

The news is again meagre. A new Russian loan is spoken of, part of which will be offered in London, but the greater part in Germany. Some of the Hamburg bankers have been invited to St. Petersburg to consult on the terms. From the late seat of war there is little or nothing new; the armies continue to leave the Crimea, and as they leave, the Russians occupy their places. The only feature of importance in the British Parliament had been the moving, by the Earl of ELGIN, in the House of Lords, for copies of the dispatches relating to the sending of troops to the Canadas. A report of the debate that ensued will be found below.

From France the intelligence has reference chiefly to the coming baptism of the young NAPOLEON, and to schemes of his father with reference to the establishment of a Kingdom of Algeria. Italian affairs continue as before,—in a state of vague uneasiness. From other parts of Europe there is nothing of import, excepting the circumstance that Denmark is putting her fleet into an effective condition.

It has been announced in the Spanish Cortes that the Spanish Government will take energetic measures to obtain justice in the difficulty with Mexico arising out of wrongs inflicted on Spanish subjects.

The Admiralty's new invitation for tenders for the Australian mail service is little more than a revival of the old route formerly undertaken by the Peninsular and Oriental Company. Screw vessels, of not less than 2,200 tons each, are to run between Suez and Melbourne, calling at Point de Galle. The contractors are also to state the additional amount they will require if the service be extended to Sydney. The contract is to be for five years.

The protracted trial of Dr. WILHELM PALMER, for the murder of JOHN P. COOK, by strychnine, has been brought to a close. The prisoner is found guilty, and has been sentenced to death. This trial excited an unusual amount of interest in all classes of the community.

The Sunday Music question continues to excite the metropolis of England. Several associations have been formed "for promoting Sunday Music in the Parks," and delegates from each of the associations waited on Lord PALMERSTON, and asked him to give an order for the bands to resume playing. Lord PALMERSTON declined to give orders, and stated that the Government found itself involved in a religious question in consequence of the bands playing. He had, therefore, acceded to the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury to stop the music, and could hold out no hope to the people of its being resumed. The deputations then asked if private bands would be permitted to play in the parks on Sundays. To this question Lord PALMERSTON could give no reply, but referred them to Sir GEORGE GREY.

On the Sunday previous to the *Ericsson's* departure, crowds assembled in the various parks, and a private band performed in each. No attempt was made to stop them by the police. As the crowds were too large to be addressed by any voice, a flag was hoisted as a signal for a show of hands in favor of continuing the agitation for Sunday recreation. The vote was almost unanimous, after which the people quietly dispersed.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held at London, Admiral BEECHEY, the Chairman, announced that the Royal premium (the founder's gold medal) had been awarded to Dr. KANE, for his discoveries in the Polar regions. Mr. DALLAS accepted the medal on behalf of Dr. KANE, of whose irrepressible spirit of enterprise he spoke warmly, and promised to convey the medal to Dr. KANE with the least possible delay. Lieut. MAURY has been elected a corresponding member of the Society.

The Committee of the House of Lords unanimously recommend the creation of Court for life, for the purpose of forming a Court of Appeal. Two of these Nis Prius, or two of the legal Peers are to be Deputy Speakers of the House, with a salary of £6,000 a year each, and three are to form a Court of Appeal, the Lord Chancellor being one.

A strong muster of the members of the Carlton Club took place on the 26th, to consider Lord RANELEGH'S motion to expel all members not belonging to the Tory Party. After some debate the motion was allowed to drop, but it was hoped the expression of the sentiments of the Club would induce the members not sound in the Conservative faith to withdraw.

The report of the expected arrival of American ships-of-war in Danish waters, has led the Government of Denmark to take measures of preparation for whatever turn events may take. The corvette *Nayads* has been dispatched in haste to the Danish West India Islands, and the greatest exertions are being made to complete the fitting out of several vessels. Among these is the frigate *Rota*, of 44 guns, which, as soon as completed, is to be stationed at Belbec, the narrowest part of the Sound, so that all ships passing must come within range of her guns. Another steam-frigate, 46 guns, will be launched, with all her machinery on board, in about a week. The steam corvette *Hecadas*, 22 guns, and a screw gunboat, on the British model, are also to be fitted out.

As the season advances, emigration from Ireland steadily increases, and the departures from Dublin, and Liverpool, are now not much below the average of years subsequent to the famine.

A first dividend of 2s. per pound, is announced to the creditors of the Tipperary Bank. (Sadlier's.)

It is reported that the Duke of CAMBRIDGE will represent Britain at the coronation of the Emperor ALEXANDER.

The British Government is about to present to Sweden one or two of the recently constructed gunboats, as models for the building of a Swedish flotilla of the same description.

The marriage of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM with the Princess of England is now an understood fact, and the officers of their future household are already selected.

The official journal of Vienna states that the tripartite treaty of April 15th contains no secret articles, or none beyond those already published; and, further, that it was entered into by Austria, France and England in consequence of the refusal of Russia and Prussia to subscribe a guarantee of the independence of Turkey.

A meeting of the Emperors of France and Austria is confidently spoken of, to take place this Summer at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

There is to be a Conference of the States of the Zollverein, at Bisenach, this Summer. Prussia will renew her proposition to reduce the duty on iron (from 1s. to 6d. per cwt. on pig-iron; 4s. 6d. to 2s. on cast and rolled iron; and from 9s. to 7s. 6d. on sheet iron) which has been opposed hitherto by the South German States, but will now be agreed to unanimously.

A commission, in accordance with the 23d article of the Treaty of Peace, is about to proceed to Bucharest, to arrange for the proper government of the Principalities. Sir HENRY BULWER will be the English representative.

The Turkish Government has refused to acknowledge the independence of Circassia, and the Circassian deputation was about to quit Constantinople.

Up to the 10th of May, 55,000 French, 9,000 English, 7,000 Sardinians, and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Crimea, and there were still on Russian territory 60,000 French, 40,000 English, and 9,000 Sardinians.

Gen. WILLIAMS and his staff had quitted St. Petersburg for England, *viâ* Berlin and Paris. The General was treated with high consideration in St. Petersburg, and throughout Russia generally.

A prospectus of a joint stock company, entitled "the Costa Rica Railway Company," has been issued in Liverpool, and shares are already taken to the extent of £9,000. A Mr. FARRER claims to have the exclusive right of railway construction in Costa Rica for 99 years, and this first part of his line is from Punta Arenas to the River Barance.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Important Debate in the House of Lords—Conciliatory Speeches of Lords Elgin, Clarendon and Derby.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MAY 27.

The Earl of ELGIN moved for returns of dispatches to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governors of the British North American Colonies on the military establishment to be maintained in them, and a copy of the report of the Commissioners appointed in 1854 to inquire into the best means of organizing the Militia of Canada, and providing an efficient and economical means of defence for the Colony. He did not wish to embarrass the Government by the motion; but he thought the rumor that 10,000 troops were to be sent to Canada was likely to create an uneasy feeling in the United States, and induce Congress to adopt measures of precaution and defence that would still further complicate the present relations of England and America. He deplored the opinion, now gaining too much ground among us, that there was a strong hostile feeling against England on the part of Americans generally. That enmity to England was felt and expressed more by foreigners, the refugees and immigrants from Great Britain, and disgraced rather the land of their birth than that of their adoption. All the better class of Americans were animated by kindly feelings to this country; and there never was a time when the interests of the two nations were more closely bound up together. He therefore deeply deplored the continuance of the enlistment controversy between the two Governments. As to the questions connected with Central America, it was the interest of this country to maintain the independence of those States; but the Government had put the most restrictive interpretation on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty; it insisted that the parties to it might continue to exercise a right of protection in Central America; and he feared the arguments for so doing might be turned against themselves. Reverting to the proposed increase of the military force in Canada, he contended that the retrenchment in the number of troops there, was not caused by the Russian war; it was the result of a policy deliberately adopted to relieve the Home Government of expense, and, to a certain degree, to excite a military spirit in the colonists themselves. This policy had been most successful. He would not oppose an increase in the military force in Canada, provided there was a distinct understanding that it was for Imperial purposes only, and not a colonial measure, or not intended to supersede the Colonial Militia.

The Earl of CLARENDON—My Lords, I am anxious to make some observations on the early part of the speech of the noble Earl, but they shall be very few, because I am deeply convinced of the inconvenience—and possibly the danger—of such a discussion at the present moment. [Hear, hear.] Indeed, so deeply convinced am I of this that I shall refrain from making even a single observation on several remarks which fell from the noble Earl, and which I heard with regret; but, still, I am so anxious that there should be no mistake as to the feelings of Her Majesty's Government with respect to the United States, or as to the policy which they have pursued, and which they will continue to pursue, that I must address a few words to your lordships. *And, my Lords, I will, in the first place, say that, as far as I myself am concerned—and I speak only in the name of all the members of Her Majesty's Government—I do not believe there can be the slightest doubt of my and their desire to maintain unimpaired the closest, the most cordial, and the most sincere relations with the United States.* [Cheers.] I believe no men can be more convinced than we are both of our interest and our duty to maintain those friendly relations with the American Government and people, and as far as I am concerned, having filled the office of Foreign Secretary for some years, I can conscientiously affirm that neither by word or deed has anything been done which could create a just cause of irritation between the two countries. [Cheers.] The noble Lord has alluded to the two points of difference between the United States and Great Britain, viz.: the question of the recruitment, and the question of Central America. With regard to the recruitment, that question entirely arose from proposals made to us with respect to persons desiring to enter into the Queen's service. We did not even contemplate accepting any of those offers without due reference to the neutrality laws of the United States, which, I entirely agree with the noble Lord, it is as much our duty and interest to uphold, as it can be those of the United States themselves. [Hear, hear.] It is not our duty, indeed, to encroach upon the laws of any other country; but we have an interest—a British interest—in the neutrality laws of the United States being maintained. The maintenance, therefore, of those laws was our first thought, as they constituted the principal part of our instructions; and the moment we ascertained that the recruitment could not be carried out without the danger—not on the part of our own agents, but of persons who assumed to be our agents—of violating the neutrality laws of the United States, we agreed to relinquish the whole scheme. Your lordships have seen from the papers which have been laid on the table that the United States Government has expected from one nation (towards another, from one Government towards another, that we have not done or declined to do in order to afford reparation to the United States for any offence—however unintentional on our part—which they can conceive we have committed. [Hear.] My lords, the last dispatch that was written on this subject, which was a *resumé* of the whole matter, in answer to the long dispatch of Mr. MARCY, can hardly yet have reached the United States; and therefore upon the question of the recruitment I am exceedingly anxious not to say any more at present. But, as far as I have been able to ascertain what are the impressions which that dispatch has produced in this country, I think the general opinion is that we have offered a complete satisfaction to the Government of the United States, and that the only thing which we certainly have not done has been to recall Mr. CRAMPTON and the consuls, because we do not think they have merited that censure and that punishment. [Cheers.] There would have been no shortcoming on the part of Her Majesty's Government if we had seen reason to adopt a contrary course, or no hesitation to deal severely with any agent who should so far have forgotten his duty and been unmindful of his instructions as to violate the laws of the United States; *but being convinced that that had not been done, and having in our possession the means of proving to the United States that it was not done, I think nobody will require of us to sacrifice our agents and to purchase a conciliation with the United States by doing that which would be both shabby and dishonorable.* [Cheers.] With regard to the Central American question, your Lordships know what were the terms of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. I think it impossible that language could be more clear or more precise in its meaning than the language employed in that instrument. [Hear, hear.] The treaty sets forth that there should not be in future any colonization, any occupation, any fortifying or strengthening of places not already in the possession of either country. I do not see how there can be two interpretations of its terms. It was intended for a specific object—first, the construction of a canal, and then its maintenance free for the use of the world, prohibiting any encroachment on the part of the United States and Great Britain, which were the contracting and guaranteeing parties; but all its provisions were prospective, and there is certainly nothing in it which implies that we were to give up Honduras and Ruatan, or to evacuate or alter our position in any respect from what it was before the conclusion of the treaty. It is impossible that the very able man, Sir HENRY BULWER, who negotiated the treaty on the part of Great Britain, could have taken upon himself, without instructions—even without the knowledge of his Government—to abandon any portion of British territory or British interests; and so far from having done anything of that sort, he made a stringent proviso, which was acknowledged by Mr. CLAYTON, that the treaty should not touch Honduras, or affect any of its dependencies. [Hear.] When Mr. BUCHANAN came over to this country we heard, for the first time, that there was an entirely new interpretation to be put upon the treaty. It was no longer to be looked upon as a prospective arrangement, but one for the acquisition of British territory, and we were told that we were to blame, and were the cause—I will not say of a quarrel between the two countries, but—of irritation and complaint on the part of the United States, because we had not fulfilled the engagements of the Treaty, by evacuating all the Territory we possessed in Central America. *I told Mr. Buchanan—what was the perfect truth—that that was the first time I had heard such an interpretation put upon the Treaty. He replied that in his country there was no doubt upon the subject.* I then said that—however o'er the terms of the treaty might appear to me—to call in a third party, an impartial judge, to determine what should be the interpretation of the treaty, would be the fairest course to pursue between Governments, as between individuals. *I also added that we certainly had no wish to possess territory in Central America; that we did not desire to extend our influence in that part of the world; that we were perfectly ready to enter into such engagements as would satisfy the United States, and even our own people at home* [hear] upon *that score; that it was therefore indifferent* to us who was called in to arbitrate; that we should be prepared to abide by the decision, whatever it was; but that to do what was not contemplated by the Treaty, because we were told that a certain interpretation was put upon it which we could not admit, was not a course which one Government should propose to another, and to which certainly no independent Government would submit. [Cheers.] I therefore proposed—what is by no means uncommon in such cases—that the matter should be referred to arbitration. To that proposal, although it has been so long before the Government of the United States, we have as yet received no answer; and, therefore, upon this question also I do not wish to enter further, because I am convinced that, when the subject really comes to be considered in the United States—when the public opinion of that country is brought to bear upon it as upon all other political questions—when the American people are made acquainted with our assurances as to having no desire to extend our territory or our influence in Central America, and as to our sincere wish to enter into engagements sufficient to satisfy every reasonable man, our offer of accommodation will not be refused. [Hear, hear.] I have only to say, in conclusion, that I have heard with the greatest satisfaction from the noble Lord, who is a far better judge of these matters than I can be, that among all classes in the United States there exist the most friendly feeling towards this country. I say I heard that statement with the greatest satisfaction, because by certain public men in the Senate and in Congress—by certain official men—there have been language held and acts performed which, if held and done by any member of this House—not to say any member of Her Majesty's Government—would be justly denounced both by your lordships and the people out of doors as the language and acts of a man who desired to embroil the two countries in hostilities. [Cheers.] *Therefore it is that I heard with peculiar satisfaction from the noble lord of the friendly feelings entertained by the great mass of American citizens towards this country. I think the people of the United States can have no doubt of the existence of similar feelings here.* [Hear.] I believe there never has been in England any hostile feeling towards the United States; and, notwithstanding the clouds that have appeared on the horizon, the manner in which the recruitment and Central American questions have been treated by the press of that country has produced no real—certainly no lasting—feeling of irritation here. [Hear, hear.] I believe that the people of England are as anxious as the noble lord can be that all these disputes should be brought to an end. I can assure the noble Lord that, as far as it depends upon me, they shall be brought to an end. [Cheers.] Nothing shall be wanting on the part of Her Majesty's Government to bring them to a close; and, if the information be correct which the noble Lord received the other day, that Mr. MARCY and I might settle our differences in half an hour, I can only say that I am ready to meet him for that purpose on some island half way between the two countries. [A laugh, and cheers.]

Lord PANMURE replied to the military questions involved in the Earl of ELGIN'S motion; he explained that the troops were to be sent to Canada, with no intention of reversing the policy the Earl of ELGIN had alluded to, but solely for Imperial reasons. Only five regiments, averaging 800 men each, were to be sent out, which were not enough either to damp the energy of the colonists or excite alarm in the United States.

Earl GREY expressed his gratification that the noble Earl (ELGIN) had elicited the explanation which had been given by the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He (Earl GREY) thought that explanation was absolutely necessary, for he deemed it most important that the country should clearly understand the extent and objects of that increase of force in our North American Colonies, which, as they had learnt from the newspapers, was now taking place. He attached the utmost importance to the explanation which had been given upon both the grounds stated by his noble friend. He conceived that any departure from the policy which had been acted upon for a considerable number of years by this country, of reducing the charge for colonial garrisons, would have the worst effect upon the mother country and the colonies. He thought also it was still more important, at the present moment, that an assurance should be given—as he trusted they might consider it had been given—that the increase of force had no reference whatever to any recent discussion with the United States. ["Hear," from Lord PANMURE.] In his opinion this was the more necessary, because on the last occasion when this subject was discussed the noble Secretary for War used a somewhat unhappy phrase in saying that the force which had been sent to Canada was not intended for "aggressive" purposes. No one supposed the United States was to be invaded by an army of 10,000 men; but considerable alarm would have been excited in his mind, after the recent discussion with America, if he had been informed that the increase of force had any reference to either aggressive or defensive purposes. It seemed to him, however, quite impossible that the discussion with the United States could lead to any serious results. *He had heard, with great pleasure, many of the observations of the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He certainly thought that, in the first instance, Her Majesty's Government committed a great error with reference to enlistment in the United States. He did not see how it was possible that diplomatic servants of the British Crown could be employed in any manner with reference to recruiting in North America, without affording some foundation for the complaint that had been made by the United States Government.* He thought if the proceedings of Mr. CRAMPTON and the British Consuls had been confined to making known the desire of the British Government to raise a force for the Russian war in the British provinces of North America, that even if the utmost precaution had been taken, still such a measure would have been virtually an infraction of the laws of the United States, and an infringement of the neutrality of those States. He knew what would have been the feeling excited in this country if the Russian Ambassador and the Russian Consuls in Prussia had been allowed to spread information that immediately beyond the frontier of Prussia a depôt had been opened, at which any persons who could find their way from Prussia would be enlisted in the Russian service, and that was a case which seemed to him to differ slightly from what had been attempted by our agents in the United States. He also thought that, at the commencement of the discussions, the tone of the dispatches of Her Majesty's Government was not so conciliatory as it ought to have been. In his opinion the manner in which the maxim "*Civium ea conditio est*" was quoted, and indeed the whole tone of Mr. MARCY'S dispatches was anything but conciliatory to the United States. He was, however, happy to find that the latest dispatch of the noble Secretary was written in a very different spirit. He could not believe that there was any question in dispute with the United States which could not be settled by arbitration. Considering that every day the civilized world was declaring itself more and more generally in favor of the principle of arbitration, and that there was a general concurrence in reprobating the conduct of nations or of statesmen who, rejecting that means of settling, as a pacific solution of disputes, would plunge into the dreadful alternative of war, he could not believe that from the trumpery questions relating to Central America any real danger could arise. He trusted and believed that there were no prospects of anything like war; but yet he thought it was of the utmost importance that an assurance should be given that the dispatch of troops to the North American provinces had no reference whatever to the unhappy disputes which had occurred. It was unfortunately the fact that, among high-spirited nations, when measures were adopted by one party, on the ground that they were precautionary or defensive, similar measures were almost invariably adopted by the opposite party, and were pushed a little further; passions became excited on both sides; and when nations were thus armed, although there might have been no real ground of quarrel in the first instance, there was great danger that the dreadful calamities of war might ensue. They knew the effect produced upon the United States by the measures which Her Majesty's Government adopted in the month of November last. The paper laid before Congress contained a dispatch from Mr. BUCHANAN to the Secretary of State for the United States, in which he said that great jealousy and alarm would be excited in the United States by the intimation that the British Government were about to increase their naval force in the Western Hemisphere, and they knew that this feeling led the Congress to vote a very large sum of money for extending the naval force of the United States. He was persuaded, unless the good sense of the two Governments interposed, and unless the tendency to a mutual increase of armaments was checked, that—even if war should be ultimately averted, of which he would not like to speak too confidently, if the process of arming once began—many of the evils and much of the expense of war, would be incurred, and strong feelings of hostility would be excited between the two countries. He thought, therefore, that the explanation which his noble friend had elicited from Her Majesty's Government was most important, and he trusted they were entitled to assume that the Government did not intend any deviation from the policy of reducing the colonial garrisons, and that the dispatch of troops to Canada had no reference—even the most distant!—to the differences which had unfortunately occurred with the United States.

Lord ELGIN'S motion was then agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The Crampton and Central American Difficulties.

From the London Times, May 29.

The American question assumes, month by month, with each interchange of communications between the two Governments, a more serious a more anxious, a more threatening aspect. The apprehensions of to-day become the certainties of to-morrow; and claims, the existence of which could never have been anticipated, are one by one urged upon us. It really seems as if demands on one side, and concessions on the other, had reached their utmost limit; as if so much had been conceded in peace, that nothing was left to be grasped by war; as if America had obtained and England had yielded all that the most powerful country could ask—all that the feeblest nation which retained any sense of dignity and self-respect could possibly give up. We have wounded most unintentionally the susceptibilities of America by doing only what we had a right to do—that is, by establishing a recruiting station in our own colony on the frontier of the United States. The United States remonstrate against the proceeding, we desist from it, and we apologize. The ground is shifted. We are told that we have offended against the sovereign rights of the Republic. We disclaim the intention. We are told that the offence is to be considered, on the ground that they have directly infringed American law. We reply that the accusation rests on evidence utterly unworthy of credit, but that, if it can be substantiated by credible witnesses, we will not fail to punish the delinquent officers.

Here the matter remains for the present; and, as far as we are concerned, we fear here it must remain, for we can imagine no further concession which can be made without actual disgrace. We cannot, for the sake of any object, however important, tarnish the national character by committing ourselves to a gross and deliberate injustice—an injustice not palliated by the vehemence of popular feeling or the strength of honest, though mistaken, convictions, but dictated solely by fear, the meanest of passions, though the most powerful of motives. If the Minister for Foreign Affairs is persuaded that Mr. CRAMPTON has so far disobeyed the orders of his Government and disregarded the duties of his station as to violate the laws of a friendly country, we ought to need no menace, no expostulation, from the Government of the country so aggrieved, in order to induce us to inflict the proper punishment upon him, and give just and reasonable satisfaction to them, by withdrawing him immediately from the situation he has abused and a country which he has insulted; but if, on the other hand, we are satisfied that no such accusations can be proved, that the evidence on which it rests is utterly worthless, and that the words of men of honor and gentlemen emphatically denying the charge infinitely outweigh the evidence of thousands of such witnesses as HERTZ and STECKEL, it would be unpardonable meanness and miserable truckling, utterly unworthy of a country which professes to prize justice and honor above all things, and to submit to any sacrifice rather than betray her servants or belie her convictions, to recall her Minister or her Consuls at the dictation of a foreign Power. We have apologized for the faults we have committed. We have temperately and fairly pointed out the worthlessness of the proof of other faults, the commission of which we deny, and for which we can consequently offer no reparation. This we have done, but we can do no more. The Queen of England has offered to the United States such reparation as one great Power may fairly and candidly make to another; but this nation will never suffer the posture of its Sovereign to be changed from one of cordial and candid friendship into an attitude of enforced humility and unworthy deprecation. This nation would exact a heavy account from any Government which it should think has, by rashness or want of consideration for the feelings of its neighbors, compromised the peace of the world; but it will be equally resolute to maintain, if driven to extremity, its honor and independence.

Observations precisely similar apply to our difference with the United States respecting Central America. In order to disarm their jealousy we have voluntarily assured them that we have no intention whatever of seeking for aggrandizement or extension of territory in that quarter. We differ in the interpretation of a treaty, and we have repeatedly offered to submit that treaty to the arbitration of any friendly Power. More than this we cannot do, unless, in order to avoid collision, we surrender our own interpretation of the treaty, and submit to one which we know never to have been contemplated by our Plenipotentiary. This we cannot do, and it will be for the United States Government to consider what purpose it will serve to push us any further on this subject.

We will not suffer ourselves to suppose that there is any truth in the reports which have reached us that the internal affairs of the Union have arrived at a point which renders it necessary to seek in foreign war a diversion from domestic discord. Such wild and dangerous counsels are unworthy the position and alien from the spirit of the great Transatlantic community, whose wisdom and fortune it has been to wring from peace conquests more successful and more durable than have ever been attained by the most successful war. History affords abundant instances where the unprincipled ambition of powerful States has urged them on to provoke an unequal conflict with smaller and weaker communities; but that a State should rush into war with another at least its equal in all those resources which are necessary for military success, while that country, so far from offering any provocation, is exhausting every expedient to avert the threatened collision, is indeed an instance of conduct which we do not care to characterize further than by the observation that it is totally unparalleled in history. Let us for once, we trust without arrogance, venture to propose our own example to the United States as one not wholly unworthy of imitation. When the dispute with regard to the Oregon Territory began to assume really formidable pretensions, and seriously to compromise the relations of the two countries, Great Britain, actuated by her sincere desire to put an end to so distressing a state of affairs, waived all ceremony, put aside all etiquette, selected that person whom she believed most likely to be acceptable to the Government, and people of the United States, and sent him out with full powers to arrange the dispute on terms acceptable to both parties. The measure completely succeeded, and the danger of war was, at least for the time, averted. *Why should not the United States adopt a similar expedient now? Another person is to be chosen in general phrase only, as Lord ELGIN was chosen in 1854. Not persons specially to terminate the dispute!* Lord RUSSELL says that Mr. MARCY and Lord CLARENDON could settle the matter in half an hour, and Mr. MACAULAY has just told us how the negotiations which made so little progress at the Conference of Ryswick, were dispatched without difficulty by DAVENAUX and BOUFFLERS under an apple-tree. *We have tried diplomatic correspondence with indifferent success; why should we not try if personal intercourse will not succeed better?*

The Proposed Arbitration of the Central American Question.—Mr. Buchanan's Diplomacy and Bid for Office.

From the London Times, May 27.

The state of Central America, disordered and miserable as it has been for many years, appears now to be becoming doubly critical; at least, if there is any foundation for the report that the United States Government is about to send [illegible] fresh as not would justify arguing the jealousy of our own Government, or the jealousy of those who, more than any other, are interested in the welfare of those in the United States who sympathize with him. It is, in one word, [illegible] which, if used by his friends as the [illegible] permanent United States influence there.

Under these circumstances, [illegible] the subject of annexation. Would [illegible] can Government on return to arbitration? Any common-sense person would say, unhesitatingly that this was the proper way of settling the Central American dispute. Here are two countries differing as to the interpretation of a treaty. After anxiously through a considerable number of [illegible] ters and memorandums, they cannot come to a conclusion. Argument, then, has failed to produce agreement; but we express ourselves ready to submit to arbitration. The American Government, at least as represented by Mr. BUCHANAN, does not appear equally ready.

Seven months ago Lord CLARENDON writes to Mr. CRAMPTON:

"I yesterday had [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN, as the only [illegible] ence between this country and the United States turned solely upon the interpretation of the treaty of 1850. I had offered, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, to submit the case to the arbitration of a third Power."

Seven months ago, then, we find Lord CLARENDON appealing, in [illegible] with Mr. BUCHANAN, to the fact that he had made repeated offers to him of submitting the Central American question to arbitration. "In fact," says Lord CLARENDON, "we had *hardly ever discussed the Central American question together without my saying that arbitration would be the fairest way of

New-York Daily Tribune, Saturday, June 14, 1856

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE ATTENDANCE.

Organization of the Republican National Convention.

INTERESTING DEBATES.

Co-operation Recommended and Invited by all.

PRESENT SEE FAVORITE.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, June 17.

The Ninth American Presidential Convention met again this morning, and was much larger than yesterday—many of the Delegates before reported in their way having arrived. Indeed, the Hall of Assembly was pretty well filled when the Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock, and the Secretary read the list of the other officers who had been appointed, who took their seats upon the platform.

At once as all was ready, Governor Cleary, of New-Hampshire, presented to the Convention a Prayer, which was heard with general applause and a few hisses. The Hisses, however, were from a few outside the line of the Delegates' benches.

The question was then put as to whether the Convention be now ready, which was decided in the affirmative.

The Secretary then read the following communication from the executive Committee:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ROOMS,
No. 128 Broadway, New-York, June 13, 1856.

Hon. Chief Council, President National Convention:

SIR: The National Executive Committee appointed on the 22d day of February, 1855, by the Convention of Delegates from the several States, which met in Philadelphia on the 19th day of that month, to devise the best means of effecting a thorough organization of the Republican party throughout the country, and to call a National Convention, have the honor to report that they have performed the duty assigned them, and have issued the call for the Convention which is to assemble to-day. The call was published in the principal papers of the country, and was extensively circulated in pamphlet form. The Committee have also addressed letters to the Republican Committees of the several States, requesting them to appoint Delegates to the Convention, and to forward to the Committee the names of the Delegates appointed. The Committee have received from the Republican Committees of the States the names of 1,353 Delegates, and have reason to believe that the number of Delegates present is much larger than that.

The Committee have also received numerous communications from individuals in all parts of the country, expressing the deepest interest in the success of the Republican party, and the most ardent desire that the Convention may be harmonious, and may adopt such measures as will secure the triumph of Republican principles in the approaching Presidential election. And we feel assured that the Convention will be actuated by the same spirit of harmony and devotion to the principles of the Republican party which has animated the people in every section of the country

New-York Daily Times.

SATURDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

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THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 9 o'clock, an edition prepared expressly for the United States Mail Steamship Washington, which will leave this port for Southampton, etc Southampton, at 12 o'clock, to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

CAUTION.

We are in the receipt of letters stating that one P. H. B. Dumont has been representing himself as an agent for the New-York TIMES, and that sundry persons have paid him money, desiring to become subscribers. We have only to say that we have no such Agent—that we know nothing of any such man, and that he is, in all probability, an arrant swindler. All persons wishing to subscribe to the TIMES will please remit the amount of their subscriptions *directly* to this office.

☞ We publish this morning a very full and complete statement of the latest outrages in Kansas, as transmitted by our special correspondents, together with copies of the indictments found by the Grand Jury of Douglas County, against Gov. ROBINSON, Gov. REEDER, and others. The telegraph apprises us that a conflict is imminent between the United States troops and the party under command of Gen. WINCHESTER.

☞ Mr. BUTLER resumed his remarks yesterday, in the Senate, in apology for his nephew's attack on Senator SUMNER, and in reply to the speech of the latter. He was followed by Senator WILSON, and the whole session was spent by the former in the Senate. There was no quorum in the House.

☞ The Committee of the Cincinnati Convention, appointed to notify Mr. BUCHANAN of his nomination, waited on that gentleman yesterday at Wheatland, his residence, and performed their allotted duty.

The Foreign News.

By the arrival yesterday of the Collins steamship Arctic, which left Liverpool on the 28th ult., and of the Cunard steamship *Arabia*, which left on the 31st, we have a week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe. There is nothing startling or of special interest in the news. There was an interesting debate in the House of Lords on the 27th ult., in relation to the Clayton and Central American difficulties, which elicited the most conciliatory remarks from Lord CLARENDON, Earl GREY, and the Earl of ELGIN, whose speeches we give in another column. It is very evident from the tone of these speeches that while the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls was feared, the Government was not prepared for that extreme measure, nor for the news of the recognition of WALKER's Government. Strangely enough, although the intelligence of the latter event was carried out by the *City of Baltimore* steamer, and had been in London two days when the *Arabia* left, the only paper that makes any allusion to it is the *Morning Star* of the 31st, one of the new penny papers, which says that "The President of the United States, in formally recognising the Government of General WALKER in Nicaragua, said, with emphasis, that he was determined to observe the Neutrality laws."

The news had been received in Liverpool, but some accident appears to have prevented its transmission to London. Lord CLARENDON expressed as much confidence in his ability to settle all the difficulties with this country, if he could but have an interview with Mr. MARCY of fifteen minutes, that there will probably be a proposition to send over a special Ambassador to arrange matters, when the news of Mr. CRAMPTON's dismissal shall be received. The London *Times* suggests that we should either send a special Ambassador, as was done by England in the settlement of the Northwestern Boundary question, or else give special power to Mr. DALLAS.

The *Morning Post*, of the 30th, says, in reference to a rumor that WALKER's Government would be recognized by President PIERCE:

"We sincerely trust that this is not the case. We cannot but think that such a proceeding on the part of the United States would have a most unfavorable effect in Europe, and especially upon public feeling in this country. No one could misunderstand the true meaning and the inevitable result of such a proceeding. The recognition of WALKER is but another name for annexation, as those who now clamor for it well know. But would England, would France look on in silence at this fresh triumph of Democracy? Could they, as admirers of the doctrines and conservators of the peace of the old world, permit so gross a violation of international justice in the new? Are they willing to subscribe to the Monroe doctrine of non-intervention throughout the length and breadth of the American continent? It is because we believe they are not that we regard with uneasiness the future policy of President PIERCE; and this feeling is not diminished by the fact that the reply of the British Government to his unreasonable demands regarding the enlistment question must be by this time in his hands."

There was a most feverish and anxious state of feeling in reference to this country, and the reception of the news of the recognition of the Polar Vane, and the dismissal of CRAMPTON will cause a great sensation, but we do not discover any cause for apprehending a serious difficulty; the letter of Mr. MARCY will have a conciliatory effect.

The great national holiday on Thursday, the 29th of May, in commemoration of the Peace, was the absorbing topic of newspaper comment, and the *Times* of the 30th devotes almost its entire space to reports of the illuminations in London. The discussion of the Italian question was losing its interest, and the subject had become less exciting. The great Rugely poisoning trial had been brought to a close by the conviction of the culprit PALMER, who had been sentenced to be hanged. Affairs in France were perfectly quiet; nothing of political importance had occurred. The Emperor of Russia had gone to Warsaw, that he might personally proclaim amnesty for the Poles, so that the coronation ceremony at Moscow may be conducted without any ominous forebodings. The new Russian loan, one of the most extensive ever raised, is understood to be wanted for the construction of railway works, and to execute other internal improvements in the Russian Empire. No period had been fixed upon for the coronation of the Emperor of the French, and it was not certain that that imperial ceremony would be performed. Queen VICTORIA had attended a ball at the Turkish Embassy, at which Mr. and Mrs. DALLAS were present.

A letter from Berlin, in the Manchester *Guardian*, says there is a strong party in Prussia which is desirous that the Government, instead of following the example of Russia, Sweden and Oldenburg, in regard to the capitalization of the Sound Dues, should abstain from any present decision, and should eventually take the same course as the United States.

There were rumors, which do not appear to have any official authority, that Lord ELGIN was to be sent as a special Ambassador to this country.

It is reported that Spain is fitting out a fleet to demand reparation from Mexico for certain outrages, the nature of which is not published.

The great Derby race took place on the 28th of May, and was attended by all the Court and the Ministry. Admiral HARCOURT's horse, *Ellerton*, was the winner.

The financial news is important. The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to *five* per cent. Money was generally easy in England and France. The English Bank reports an accession of £756,000 to the specie reserve. The Cotton market had assumed more firmness. Breadstuffs dull.

Revolution in San Francisco.

The news from California brought by the *George Law* is very important. The city of San Francisco is in a state of revolution; the Vigilance Committee of 1851 has been revived, and the people have risen *en masse* to expel from their midst the gamblers, vagabonds, thieves and murderers with which the city has been so long infested. The immediate cause of this popular commotion was the murder of JAS. KING, editor of the *Bulletin*, by JAMES P. CASEY, editor of the *Sunday Times*. On the 14th of May, CASEY met KING in the public streets and deliberately shot him. An article that had appeared in the *Bulletin*, accusing CASEY, among other things, of having been an inmate of Sing Sing Prison, was the alleged cause of the murder. Mr. KING lingered for some six days and died. In the meantime the indignation of the people was thoroughly roused. The excitement was unparalleled, and on the 21st of May, the day the steamer sailed, continued unabated. The citizens organized themselves into military companies, and on the 19th of May proceeded to the jail for the purpose of seizing CASEY. The Sheriff and other officers dared make no resistance to such an imposing force, which numbered some two thousand rifles besides field artillery. CASEY and CORA, the murderer of the late United States Marshal RICHARDSON, were consequently given up, and the two wretched beings were carried to the rooms of the Executive Committee, whence, it was generally believed, they would only go out to execution. The whole proceedings of the people are described as being solemn and orderly in the extreme. An Executive Committee has been in session night and day trying the prisoners, and it is said that, after they have been disposed of, all the gamblers in San Francisco will be driven from the city. We must await the arrival of another steamer to learn whether this great popular movement will be for good or for evil. The press of San Francisco, with the exception of the *Herald* believe that a thorough renovation will be effected. We refer to a graphic letter from our correspondent for very interesting particulars, giving the causes and probable consequences of this event that has been properly styled a revolution.

The Douglas Democrats Alarmed.

We learn, from authority in which we place the most implicit reliance, that the President has been earnestly urged by DOUGLAS, CASS and other Buchanan leaders, to quiet the Kansas excitement at any hazard, because it is damaging the Democratic prospects. In accordance with this advice, it is not improbable that Gov. SHANNON, and other Federal officers in Kansas, will be censured or sacrificed by the President, and that the threatened arrest of Ex-Gov. REEDER for treason will not be made. Although it is most likely that the Douglas Democrats have discovered the danger they are in, there was certainly nothing in the speech of DOUGLAS himself, at the Park meeting, to indicate a return to reason.

The Sumner Affair.

From the Washington Sentinel.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES can find in the Constitution abundant authority for the punishment of Mr. BROOKS, whose offence was committed out of the halls of Congress, and who inflicted chastisement on Mr. SUMNER for a *violation* of that freedom of debate allowed by the Constitution. But it appears wholly at a loss to find any authority for the premeditated "*disorderly*" *conduct of Mr. Sumner in open Senate to the faces of all*, repeated over and over nearly two hundred times in one morning; and it is in these violations of decorum as well as the freedom of debate, that the Republicans of the North seek to sustain and to justify Mr. SUMNER.

The mere act of caning a man may be justified by the provocation; but nothing could justify the disgrace which Mr. SUMNER's disorderly conduct visits upon *the Senate and the country*; while the offence receives ten-fold aggravation from the fact that there was no just provocation for his outrages upon the Senate and upon decorum; nor was the offensive language pertinent to the subject matter of discussion.

The answer to all this is, that if Mr. SUMNER was guilty of the indecorum charged upon him, it was the duty of the President of the Senate, and the right of any Senator, to call him to order. Why was not this done? Why did not Mr. BAYARD stop Mr. SUMNER, while he was committing this "disorderly conduct" in open Senate, to the faces of all, and put an end to his "outrage?" He had the power—nay, it was his *duty*—to do so. And why did not DOUGLAS, or TOOMBS, or some other of the many jealous and sensitive champions of parliamentary propriety, call him to order on the spot? Will the *Sentinel* explain these points?

The truth is, this whole crusade against Mr. SUMNER's alleged impropriation, is an after-thought, trumped up by men who secretly rejoice at the outrage inflicted upon him, but who dare not openly and frankly say so.

Now and Then.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer* telegraphs as follows to that paper:

"The President *halts* in sustaining SHANNON, and forbids the use of Southern volunteers in burning and destroying property, and disarming the inhabitants."

We venture the prediction that President PIERCE, now that the Cincinnati Convention is over, will "halt" a good deal in doing the work of the Pro-Slavery Party. His service thus far was not well rewarded, and he is not the man to work for nothing. We should not be at all surprised to see him turn a short corner and cheat the South out of Kansas, in revenge for their cheating him out of the nomination. We are confident that he will speedily issue orders to the Federal troops to interfere for the protection of the *Free-State* settlers. His telegraphic dispatch to Col. SUMNER just upon the eve of the Convention, was a premonitory symptom of what might be expected in the event that has occurred.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—Harper-st., and 181 Broadway
House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Wilson's Speech—Mr. Banks and the American Convention—A New Movement Relative to Kansas Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

Senator WILSON's speech to-day, exposing BUTLER's inconsistencies and personalities was crushing, and its force was acknowledged, not by any denial on BUTLER's part, nor by any attempt to disprove it, but only by his pleading the statute of limitations.

The discussion, to-day, was in excellent spirit, showing clearly that the "Chivalry" are beginning to appreciate the error of their ruffianism.

It is untrue that Mr. BANKS has written such a letter to the American Convention as is ascribed to him.

There is evidently some new movement relating by the Administration in relation to Kansas affairs. I should not be surprised if the President is disposed to change his anti-convention policy relative to that Territory. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

BUTLER'S APOLOGY FOR BROOKS.

Mr. BUTLER resumed his remarks from yesterday, and in further apology for Mr. BROOKS' attack on Mr. SUMNER said, when the Legislature of Massachusetts says that the gentleman's attack was cowardly, let them try him in any way they choose. (Applause.)

Mr. STUART, of Mich., said the proprieties and amenities of the Senate were too often thus disturbed by applause, and if the galleries cannot be occupied by gentleman, they should be cleared.

The Chair inquired whether the gentleman from Michigan moved that the galleries be cleared.

Mr. STUART said he did not.

Mr. FESSENDEN, in justice to the galleries, said the applause came from the floor of the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER said, he would go on in such a way that no one would applaud again. [Laughter.] Mr. BROOKS, he continued, assaulted SUMNER with no other purpose than to disgrace him. Mr. BROOKS was one of the best tempered fellows he ever knew, though impetuous, no doubt, and quick at resentment. Mr. SUMNER received two flesh wounds; and, being rather handsome, did not expose himself. If he had been in the army, and had not gone out of the army the next day after the fracas, he would have deserved to be cashiered. [Laughter.] He thought, that on some accounts, it was fortunate he was not here at the time, for he did not know what he might have done. To be sure it was thirty or forty years since he had been engaged in personal conflicts, and his hand was out of practice, [laughter] but he did not know but he might have had a trial as him. One thing he had no doubt of, namely, if he (BUTLER) were a younger man he would have left him (SUMNER) in a worse condition than that which he now is. The New-England papers, continued Mr. BUTLER, call this a specimen of Southern violence and Southern ruffianism, but the first Congressional fight since the foundation of this Government took place between two New-England men—MATTHEW LYON and ROGER GRISWOLD. That did not take place outside the House, but they fought with hickory sticks, spit-boxes and tongs, all over the House of Representatives, [laughter] when it was in session, too; but the House did not turn them out. They said, let them both go; they are disgraced enough already. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER then proceeded to review Mr. SUMNER's speech, closing by claiming that he had convicted Mr. SUMNER of proclivity to error, calumny and misrepresentation, thus effectually turning the guns which he (Mr. SUMNER) had pointed at him.

Mr. WILSON said he had listened to Mr. BUTLER's speech with painful emotions. More than twenty days ago, a Senator of a sovereign State was stricken down on the floor of the Senate for words spoken in debate. For more than three weeks that Senator had been confined to his room, and on a bed of pain and anguish. The moral sentiment of the country had been outraged, grossly outraged, by this assault on the freedom of debate.

Intelligence of this transaction is flying abroad over the civilized world, and wherever Christianity has a foothold and civilization glows, the fact will meet the stern condemnation of mankind. The Senator from South Carolina has spent three hours and a half in vindication of and apology for an assault unparalleled in the history of the nation, and has commented on the present condition of Mr. SUMNER in a manner not exhibiting good taste. He (Mr. WILSON) knew, personally, the comments to be grossly unjust. He knew that for three weeks Mr. SUMNER had been compelled to lie on his bed from the injuries inflicted upon him.

Mr. BUTLER—I was delicate, and only alluded to the evidence of others.

Mr. WILSON ceased to be read a note from Dr. LIEBERT, dated 12th inst., to the effect as follows:

"I have been in attendance on Mr. SUMNER, as his physician, on account of injuries received, from the 22d of May to the present time—part of the period in consultation with Drs. FARNY and HILLES. I have visited him at least once a day. During that time Mr. SUMNER has been confined to his room, and a greater part of the time to his bed. Neither now nor since Mr. SUMNER came under my charge has he been in a condition to resume his seat in the Senate. My advice to him is to go into the country and enjoy fresh air, and not attempt to enter on his public duties for some time to come."

Mr. WILSON (resuming) said that Mr. BUTLER had taken occasion to apply to Mr. SUMNER epithets—

Mr. BUTLER—(interrupting)—Not epithets, but criticisms.

Mr. WILSON—Well, the Senator in his criticisms used every word which a fertile imagination could invent or strong passion suggest. The Senator from South Carolina had taken full enough revenge for the speech made by Mr. SUMNER, and he (WILSON) did not take exception to it. That was the way Mr. SUMNER's speech should have been met—not by blows. He (WILSON) note (thstanding Mr. BUTLER's denial) said that Mr. SUMNER did make a correct quotation from the Constitution of South Carolina, which went to show, though South Carolina was nominally a Republic, she had aristocratical features in her Constitution. He indorsed the assertion of his colleague, and would peril his life for any State of the Union, if assailed.

He had and would continue to vote just as cheerfully for anything to benefit South Carolina as for Massachusetts. It was a part of his country, and slaveholders do not compose one-tenth of her population. He was opposed to the whole system of slavery and inhumanity, but South Carolina is a component part of this country. He would prove this by the correspondence of gentlemen of South Carolina, who asked that she be relieved from her portion of the burdens, because it was necessary for such to stay at home to keep the negroes in order. As to Mr. BUTLER's remark that South Carolina proved out hogsheads of blood in the Revolution, every State's character was piled pillars in that struggle. It was loose, absurd and ridiculous, and a full justification of Mr. SUMNER's assertion that he (BUTLER) was loose in his expressions, and liable to error. Mr. SUMNER was not, as the Senator from South Carolina had asserted, the aggressor, as he (Mr. WILSON) would show from the record of Mr. BUTLER's speech about four years ago. Also, when Mr. SUMNER proposed to repeal the Fugitive Slave law, Mr. BUTLER objected to the being allowed to introduce his resolutions, and asked him (SUMNER) tauntingly if he would to make an oration! Applause. The remark was designed to wound the sensibilities of a near connection by bring on those who advocate liberty scores and lengths—but whose taunts men are now learning to regard with scorn. He (Mr. WILSON) charged Mr. BUTLER with being the aggressor, saying he had assailed Mr. SUMNER before the latter had uttered a word on the floor of the Senate. Mr. WILSON quoted from the speeches of BUTLER since that period, showing that the latter had applied to Mr. SUMNER, such phrases as "pleasing agitator," "rhetorical advocate," "it seems to me, if he (SUMNER) wished to write poetry, he would get a negro to sit for him," "pseudo philanthropy," "professions of philanthropy of adoption more than of extraction;" "machinery oiled with Northern fanaticism," &c.

Now, Mr. WILSON thought his colleague was right when he said that the Senator from South Carolina was one of the chieftains of sectionalism, at war with the fundamental ideas which underlie our Democratic institutions, and at war with the repose and harmony of the country. He, (BUTLER) in his first speech, in reply to Mr. SUMNER, made five assaults on Massachusetts, stating, among other things, that she was governed by "sickly sentimentality," was an "anti-negro State, &c.

Mr. WILSON defended Massachusetts and the action of its Legislature regarding the assault on Mr. SUMNER, saying in conclusion they had had quite enough of this asserted superiority, social and political, from Southern sources. The South did not hold over him the plantation whip. He should speak his sentiments freely, and more freely because his colleague had been stricken down for words spoken in debate, and because there are those who claim the right to question Senators for words spoken in debate.

Mr. BUTLER said he did not blame Mr. WILSON for taking his colleague's part; but when he (WILSON) went back to those old reports, previous to June, 1854, it made him (BUTLER) think what he should be sorry to suppose, namely: that mortified vanity, arising from former conflicts, had been the cause of this last assault of SUMNER upon him and his State. The Senator (Mr. SUMNER) in his speech did not say it was that, (mortified vanity,) but that what he uttered was in reply to his (BUTLER's) speeches of this session. Consequently his colleague could not go back and recapitulate these old speeches, for they were long since forgotten. In commenting on the revolutionary services of South Carolina, Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. WILSON how many battles Massachusetts had fought in the Revolution.

Mr. WILSON replied they were but few, because the enemy considered it safer to go to South Carolina. Massachusetts had met them at Concord, Lexington, Bunker's Hill and on the Heights of Dorchester, and would have met them elsewhere, but the enemy took good care to keep out of the State. Mr. WILSON, in continuation, said that the charge made by Mr. CLAY that Northern Senators fawned upon Southern Senators when permitted to make their acquaintance, was one he had no right to make.

Mr. CLAY in reply, said the charge he had made was just this, that men from the North would come here and court the acquaintance of Southern Senators. He did not charge Senator WILSON with such conduct, but there were those who agreed with Mr. WILSON in opinion that did so, and he regarded it as duplicity and hypocrisy unworthy of a gentleman. No fair-minded, honest, straight-forward man would be guilty of such conduct.

Mr. EVANS obtained the floor, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 13.

No quorum. Adjourned.

Political Matters.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

LANCASTER, PA., Tuesday, June 10.

The Committee appointed by the Convention to notify Mr. BUCHANAN of his nomination, proceeded immediately to Wheatland, where were also assembled Ex-Governor FOSTER, H. S. MAGRAW, State Treasurer, Col. J. W. FORNEY, Col. WM. RICK, of the *Pennsylvanian*, Col. WM. B. FORDNEY, J. S. REYNOLDS, Esq., and others of Lancaster. The Committee present were: General WARD, of Georgia; Governor BROWN, of Mississippi; Mr. FORSYTHE, of Missouri; Col. PRESTON, of Kentucky; Mr. HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire; Mr. MANNING, of South Carolina, and Governor LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island.

After the Committee had been cordially greeted by Mr. BUCHANAN, General WARD presented him with the letter, informing him of his nomination, accompanied with a few appropriate remarks, to which Mr. BUCHANAN replied, in a very happy manner. He then informed the Committee, that a more full reply would be given them in writing, after which the whole company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared for the occasion.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT CARBONDALE, PENN.

CARBONDALE, Penn., Friday, June 13.

A large and influential meeting was held here in the City Hall last evening, Mayor FROTHINGHAM presiding. Hon. G. A. GROW and Mr. BARNES, of Honesdale, delivered addresses. Strong resolutions were adopted, condemnatory of the Border Ruffian outrages in Kansas and Mr. BROOKS' assault on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER.

DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 13.

The Democrats held a large meeting here this evening to ratify the nominations of BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE. Great enthusiasm was manifested, and one hundred guns were fired.

Position of Gov. Reeder.

EASTON, Penn., Friday, June 13.

The report in relation to Gov. REEDER's speech at this place, telegraphed to the *Associated Press* on Wednesday, was not from the regular correspondent of the Association, but was copied from one of the papers here, and sent during his absence. That report is entirely erroneous. Gov. REEDER, in his short address to his fellow-citizens, who gave him so cordial a reception, spoke briefly, but emphatically, in confirmation of the truth of the strongest accounts of border ruffian outrages. He declared that his object in coming East is to procure aid for the Free-State settlers in Kansas, and that it is then his intention to return and take his chance with them.

He has had no communication with Mr. BUCHANAN whatever, and has in no particular changed his views, feelings, or determinations. He left with Col. ENSMINGER for Boston, at 3 o'clock yesterday. On his return he will address the people here, and express his views fully upon the exciting topic of the day.

News from Havana.

ADVANCE IN SUGARS—THE AMERICAN SHIP CHAMPION SUNK, ETC.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 13.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 9th inst.

Sugars had advanced a quarter to half a real.

During a severe gale which took place on the 9th, the American ship *Champion* was sunk, and other damage done.

The frigate *Merrimac* sailed from Havana for Key West on the 8th.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

THE PEOPLE'S THEATRE AND EIGHT OTHER BUILDINGS BURNED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 13.

The People's Theatre in this City was entirely destroyed by fire this afternoon, with eight other buildings, chiefly dwellings. Nothing in the Theatre was saved. The loss is not yet accurately known.

Destruction of the Steamer Magnolia.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 13.

The steamer *Magnolia*, while entering the canal at Shippingport, twelve miles below Louisville, this morning, struck on the rocks, and sank in deep water. The passengers were asleep at the time, but all escaped excepting one, a Mr. PHILLIPS, of Cincinnati. The boat is a total loss. Cargo mostly saved.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, June 13.

Judge HARRIS has rendered his decision on the injunction obtained by the Chief of Police, that ELI PERRY is *de facto* Judge of Albany.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 13.

New-Orleans papers of Saturday, last, are in hand, but they contain no news of interest.

THE EUREKA TRAGEDY.

Close of the Testimony, Summing Up of Counsel and Charge of the Judge—The Verdict of the Jury—The Judge Passes Sentence of Death.

The trial of George Wilson, charged with the murder of Captain Palmer, was continued yesterday at the Westchester County House. Captain GEORGE BOOTH, William Beckwith, Alexander Pendigast, Dr. John Bailey, Dr. Alanson J. Prince, John E. Lockett, the widow Palmer, Eaton Westerman, Charles McLellan, William H. Williams and others, were examined for the prosecution.

Mr. BAILEY, for the defence, desired that the Court should instruct the Jury in accordance with the admission of the District-Attorney, that the prisoner had borne a good character previous to the charges now brought against him; and that, being discharged from Westchester County, on a writ of habeas corpus, he went voluntarily to the Marshal's office, where he was arrested.

The Judge having instructed the Jury that these facts must be received as evidence for the defence, Mr. BAILEY said that he placed his case there.

Mr. LARKIN then proceeded to address the Jury for the prosecution. It was expected that the trial would be concluded about midnight.

By Telegraph.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Friday, June 13—Midnight.

After the conclusion of the testimony Mr. LARKIN rose at 5 o'clock to address the Court on points of law touching the jurisdiction of the Court. He contended that the crime was not committed in Westchester County, and that consequently the prisoner could not be tried in that County.

Mr. BAILEY addressed the Jury for the prisoner on the evidence. His theory was that the captain and the mate might have first attacked the negro, and that a difficulty ensued in which they were killed.—In which case the prisoner could only be convicted of manslaughter in the second degree. He denied, however, that the body found on Hunter's Island had been identified as that of Capt. PALMER.

The District Attorney replied for the prosecution in a temperate, but forcible speech, which reviewed the evidence in detail, and pointedly urged the numerous and powerful facts pointing to the conviction of the prisoner's guilt. He spoke nearly one hour and a half, and was breathlessly listened to by an overflowing assembly.

The charge of the Judge was admirable. The main question for the Jury to consider was whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime. Circumstantial evidence was quite sufficient to justify a conviction for murder, if the prosecution present a chain of facts of which scarcely a link is wanting, leading conclusively to the guilt of the accused. Many legal authorities prefer circumstantial to other evidence, because circumstantial evidence won't lie. The most adroit criminals perpetrate their crimes in secret, and thus circumstantial evidence is all that can be brought against them. The safety of our families, the security of society, demands that conviction should often be obtained in circumstantial evidence.

The Judge reviewed the evidence link by link. He thought that there was a reasonable ground to believe that the body discovered was that of Capt PALMER. There was much more than a general resemblance. It would be a most wonderful circumstance if a man should disappear from the *Rockets*, opposite City Island, having on his person numerous peculiar marks, and a man be found about a mile from the spot having also these peculiar marks and yet that they should not be the same person. It had been identified by his relatives, not from their general impressions, but from minute and successive particulars.

If, as the negro said, the captain and mate had gone from the schooner in a boat early in the morning, who bored the auger holes which scuttled the vessel?

It had been shown that it would only have required two hours to sink her, and she did not sink till 6 o'clock at night. The negro, according to his own statement, was the only person left on board throughout the day, and who then could have bored the auger holes if he did not?

The Judge went step by step through all the other testimony, and at nine o'clock the Jury retired.

On the first ballot they stood eleven for guilty to one for acquittal.

At midnight the Jury stood 11 to 1, and were still out. Great excitement exists. The Court House is still crowded, waiting for the result.

VERDICT OF THE JURY AND SENTENCE OF DEATH.

WHITE PLAINS, Saturday, June 14—9 A. M.

At a quarter past one the Jury agreed. Their verdict was Guilty. The prisoner was immediately sentenced to death.

His execution is to take place on July 25th. He maintained his unflinching firmness during the passing of the sentence. The rejoicing here is great.

W.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The performance last night, for the benefit of the Chorus and Orchestra, was worthy of a better house than that which witnessed it. VERDI's Opera of "Ernani" was given with excellent precision, and in every way was an agreeable addendum to the season.

CONCERT.—Signor ARNODIO's Concert last night was, like the above, thinly attended. Mme. PATANIA, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI and others, assisted. The selection was exclusively Italian—and hackneyed at that—but the singing was good, and appeared to give great satisfaction to the audience.

The Captured Slaver.

Yesterday, at 11 A. M., an application was to be made by Mr. JOHN MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, before Judge INGRAHAM, for an order to take out and examine the cargo and all the contents of the brig *Brunnen*, recently captured as a slaver. There is as yet no ownership of the vessel, other than what is set forth by Mr. CHARLES BENEDICT, who appears as counsel for some supposed owner. Mr. DE ANGELIS, one of the Deputy Marshals, on Thursday offered reward of $250 to any one who would dare to come forth and declare himself under oath the owner of the vessel.

The Fog.

Yesterday morning, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock, quite a dense fog prevailed along the seaboard in this latitude, and extended for some distance in the interior. The Sound steamers from the East were not much delayed by it, however, and came in about the usual hour. On the North River the steamers *Knickerbocker* and *Rip Van Winkle*, from Albany, suffered no detention; but the *Hendrick Hudson* was about two hours behind time in her arrival. No collisions or accidents of any kind on either route, in consequence of the fog, have as yet been heard of.

☞ A serious, and in all probability, fatal accident occurred in this City at 10 o'clock Tuesday night, Dr. J. R. TERRY, residing at No. 210 Sixth-street, was accidentally shot by a revolver in the hands of Mr. AVERILL. At last accounts there was little hope of his recovery. The ball passed directly through his right breast, coming out at the lower part of the spine.

☞ The opinion of Judge HARRIS has been delivered in the Albany Mayoralty injunction case, denying the injunction, and declaring ELI PERRY Mayor.

Our Markets.

The total receipts from the markets last year were $102,239 42, while the expenses for keeping them in order, were $16,562 25, leaving a profit of $85,207 17, being an income of less than 5 ₱ cent. on their estimated value—$1,170,000. If they were private property, they would not only be better managed, but there would be a vast amount added to the rentable property.

☞ Yesterday, before United States Commissioner SKILLWELL, an examination was had in the case of the parties recently arrested on board the bark *Washington*, on charge of mutiny. The following were committed and held to bail in the sum of $2000 each—JOHN ANDERSON, MILTON WILLIAMS, WM. COLLINS and WM. BUTLER. It will be remembered that four others of the crew of the *Washington*, charged with being connected with the above, escaped from the vessel. No trace of any of them has yet been found.

☞ Deputy Marshal HILLYER commenced yesterday overhauling the cargo of the brig *Brunnen*, the alleged slaver. There were no new developments.

☞ In the case of A. S. CLEMENTS *versus* N. B. MORSE of the Union Ferry Company, involving a question as to the rights of commerce, a verdict was rendered yesterday for the defendants.

LONG ISLAND.

The Election.

In the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer and Sessions, yesterday morning, Justice ROCKWELL Lawrence made an able charge to the Grand Jury in relation to the duties of the term, and the importance of a speedy and decided action upon the cases to be brought before them. The evidence was not up when the Court adjourned, and there has been nothing done as yet.

The Witnesses were town, and convicted, and in each the names Three cents' Notes have been issued for the express purpose of naming the Tax.

NEW-JERSEY.

Election Returns in Jersey City.

The Democrats of Jersey City held a meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening, to make arrangements for organizing for the coming campaign. CHARLES FOSTER presided, and A. A. HARRISON was Secretary. Speeches were made by Gen. J. F. DUNCAN, A. O. HARRISON, and others, and resolutions were adopted approving of the nominations, and declaring that Gen. WARD was entitled to support as the Democratic candidate.

Democratic Ratification Meeting in Hudson City.

A mass meeting of the Democracy of Hudson City was held on Thursday evening, when it was resolved to make arrangements for organizing for the coming campaign. CHARLES FOSTER presided, and A. A. HARRISON was Secretary. Speeches were made by Gen. J. F. DUNCAN, A. O. HARRISON, and others, and resolutions were adopted approving of the nominations, and declaring that Gen. WARD was entitled to support as the Democratic candidate.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUDERBACK, No. 422 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of CARPETING and OIL-CLOTHS at an extraordinary low price.

ENGLISH VELVET CARPETS as low as 75c. per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETS as low as 62½ per yard.
And ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE OF PERRY Goods and Toys just opened at No. 298 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, the extensive variety of better class, reputable, fashionable dressing cases, brushes, combs, perfumery and fancy goods. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale as the lowest possible prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 298 Broadway.

THE QUAKER'S PLOT;
An original story
BY LEAVES A COUPER.
Look for it in
THE NEW-YORK SUN
of MONDAY, June 16,
PRICE ONE CENT PER COPY.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these primal articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is the ROBERT TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 79 Barclay, or at the OLD LAND TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 114 Fulton-st. Their unrivalled establishments are identical in their system of management, and by combining themselves to their immense sales, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety of goods known to few. Purchasers, Pigeon principles, should call at either of the above places. The Ladies' Tea Warehouse, No. 79 Barclay, is under the management of Mrs. ROBERT, who will be happy to receive her friends and customers. Strangers visiting the City will find it to their interest to call at either of the above places. Their prices are exceedingly low, and their teas of the choicest growth. Parties residing in the country will find it to their advantage to send their orders to the Warehouses, as they are put up in packages of such sizes as to suit purchasers, and are forwarded to all parts of the country. Orders promptly attended to. Remember the Tea Warehouses, No. 79 Barclay, and No. 114 Fulton-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR OFFICE and SALESROOMS are at 458 Broadway, where we are now exhibiting the most complete assortment of these machines ever offered to the public. Our Machines are adapted to every variety of sewing, from the finest cambric muslin to the heaviest cloth, and for every description of family sewing, tailoring, shoemaking, &c. Instructions given gratis to purchasers. Price from $50 to $125. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DEALERS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 1 Barclay-st., Importers of and Dealers in Fine Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., would call the attention of the trade to their large and complete stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

By the thousand or single package, at the lowest possible prices. Particular attention paid to packing for the country. Orders executed, as if on the spot, and sent to any part of the world. BARNES & PARK, New-York, Cincinnati, and Chicago.

Equitable Fire Insurance Company,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York, May 20, 1856.

NOTICE.—AS THIS COMPANY HAS ALWAYS declared annual dividends (payable through the agency of the last-of-each month), it is important that all persons insured by it should be aware that the next dividend is payable at the Office, on and after the 1st of July next.

By order of the Board,
D. P. CHENEY, Secretary. ROBERT B. ROSE, President.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—SPLENDID BARGAINS!—A great rush is being made to KELTY & FERGUSON'S, No. 291 Broadway, to secure some of the bargains to be sold at auction. Customers may also be selling at less than usual prices, as they have just received the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, comprising

SATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—Reliable, the Infallible—Gentlemen of the city and country will find this the only safe and sure article to restore to their grey hair its original color, without the least injury to the hair or skin, and leaves it soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st. The genuine signed WM. A. BATCHELOR. Wholesale Depot, No. 233 Broadway.

SUMMER STOCK.—OUR LARGE AND ELEGANT stock of Summer Clothing is now ready and on sale, embracing many novelties not to be found in other establishments, forming altogether the largest stock of seasonable garments ever offered in this city, and which we have

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

MATRIMONIAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WANTED.

LADIES' FLAVING CARDS

FANCY GOODS AND STRAW GOODS.

BOARDING AND ROOMS—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 129 Attorney-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, and one child 2 years old, in a healthy location, within 1 or 2 hours' ride of the city, where there is a good garden, and where the children can have the range of the premises. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within 1 hour's ride of the city, for a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there is a garden, and where the children can have the range of the premises. Address A. B., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—Within 1 hour's ride of the city, by a gentleman and wife, in a private family, where there is a garden, and where the children can have the range of the premises. Address L. V., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—By a family consisting of a gentleman and wife, and one child 2 years old, in a healthy location, within 1 hour's ride of the city, where there is a garden, and where the children can have the range of the premises. Address L. V., Box No. 1,000 Times Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS—A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 150 Attorney-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Suitable for gentlemen and wife, with board, at No. 129

AUCTION SALES.

T. Conover, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE SALE—OF PARLOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, PIANO FORTE, MIRRORS, MATTRESSES, &c. &c.—THOMAS & COOPER will sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1 Ashland-st. South Brooklyn, (the Second door south of Atlantic, and between Hicks and Henry-sts.) the renewed, mahogany and walnut furniture in the parlor, consisting of elegant velvet tapestry carpets, Rich rosewood sofas, chairs, large pier mirrors, mantel ornaments; also, elegant rosewood piano forte, by Nunns & Clark; also, the entire kitchen and basement furniture, mattresses, bedding, &c., together with good kitchen and basement furniture, will follow the sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely. Catalogues can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 48 Atlantic-st. Brooklyn. COLE & EDEY'S Office, No. 160 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. Also, to let, for the above month, No. 10 Atlantic-st. three-story and basement brown stone House. Possession the day after sale of furniture.

S. BRIGGS, Auctioneer.

SALE WILL SELL.—At 12 M., on the premises, THIS day, by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage executed by Cornelius A. Conover, Executor, bearing date of March 1st, 1854, and recorded in Liber No. 1, for account of whom it may concern, a large number of lots in the new village of Woodhaven, near the Williams Bridge Station, on the Harlem Railroad, about 10 miles ride from the City Hall. Also, at the same time and place, the Dwelling House and Lot adjoining, on the corner of Franklin and William-sts., Newtown, L. I. Also, a map of the property may be seen.

N. B.—If it rains on that day, the sale will take place on the next Monday, June 23.

The Auctioneer will not execute conveyances until the Auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, 5 per cent. on the 27th day of June, 5 per cent. within 3 months, and the balance at the end of 6 months. Taxes per cent. off for cash.

THOMAS VETCH, Auctioneer.

CONTRABAND SALE OF A MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK.—By THOMAS VETCH, at No. 36 Spruce-st., on MONDAY, June 16, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon; for reasons of several executions will be offered for sale at the time and place above stated, a large assortment of the latest styles and pattern, the fit of a first-class Broadway tailor; will be sold in small lots, without reserve or cash.

M. SHANDLEY, Constable.

C. B. Wilson & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—June 27, at 1 o'clock, on the ground, 210 reserved building lots, centrally located at East New-York. East New-York is growing rapidly, and is easily reached by railroad and steamboat communication. Sale positive and terms payment easy. Apply to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway.

A. H. Cheesman, Auctioneer, No. 92 Bowery.

SPECIAL SALE OF READY MADE CLOTHING, PIECE GOODS AND FANCY GOODS—WILL SELL, on MONDAY, 16th instant, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, 1000 vestings, satin de., Marseilles de., silk, linen, cords, &c. not worn, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

CHARLES E. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON SPEC—THIS DAY, at auction, at 10½ A. M., at the spacious sale of carriages by BAGLEY & SAVAGE, at the old stand, No. 504 Broadway. Buyers will find this a rare opportunity, as the sale is peremptory, and stock must be closed.

W. C. Ackerly, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY—June 16, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of second hand furniture, 5 plated cake baskets, with marble tops; also, a lot of silver plated britannia and crockery ware, fancy goods, &c.

CINCINNATI.—BEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office No. 48 and 50 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Steamboat Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, Certificates of Individual Indebtedness, Deposits, &c. References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Cincinnati.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW,

landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown and Sing Sing, commencing June 16, 1856. The steamer METROPOLITAN, Capt. P. Frazer, will leave the pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY MORNING at 8:45 o'clock, precisely, for Haverstraw, returning from Haverstraw to New-York, via the Sing Sing Line, will leave Haverstraw for New-York, at 2 P. M.; Sing Sing, 2:30; Tarrytown, 3; Dobbs' Ferry, 3:30; Hastings, 3:45; Yonkers, 5; touching at Alpine at 5. Inquire at No. 206 West-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING AND CROTON,

Landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry and Tarrytown, on Sing Sing and Croton days, the steamer METROPOLITAN, Captain P. Frazer, will leave the Pier foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leave Croton at 5 A. M.; Sing Sing, 5:30; Tarrytown, 6; Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30; Hastings, 6:50; and Yonkers, 7 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND CONEY ISLAND—Landing at FORT HAMILTON each way. The substantial steamer NORWALK, Capt. G. T. Rogers, will commence trips for the season (Sundays excepted) on and after SATURDAY, June 14, as follows: Leaving foot of Amos-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leaving Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ and 3½ P. M. Leaving Pier No. 2 N. R., at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaving Fort Hamilton at 11 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M. Fare for the trip to Coney Island, Fort Hamilton and back to New-York, 25 cents; for which a return ticket will be given. No half price for children.

C. J. DODGE, Agent.

FOR SHREWSBURY.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE AND OCEAN PORT.—The steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE OCEAN PORT.
Tuesday, June 17...9 A. M.	Tuesday, June 17...1 P. M.
Wednesday, 18...11 3/4 A. M.	Wednesday, 18...11 1/4 P. M.
Thursday, June 19...9 A. M.	Thursday, June 19...1 P. M.
Friday, June 13...10½ A. M.	Friday, June 13...3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 14...2 P. M.	Sunday, June 15...3 P. M.
Monday, June 16...8 A. M.	Monday, June 16...1 P. M.

Stages for Ocean Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG—Commencing SUNDAY, April 13. The new steamer METAMORA, Captain William Perry, will leave Jay-st. pier foot of Vestry-st. every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall. Leaving at Amos-st. each way. Passengers for Peekskill will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR SOUTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. J. Post, Jr., will leave Pier-foot, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M., for the above places, touching at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, Baten Hollow and Miller's place.

ALBANY DAY BOAT—Steamer ALIDA, Capt. ——, for leaves pier foot of Canal and Spring-sts. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Bristol, Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer ARMENIA every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS at 7 o'clock, from foot of Chambers-st., touching at intermediate landings.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO KEYPORT.—On SUNDAY, June 15, 1856. The new and splendid Steamer EAGLE, J. Bitllwell, Commander, will, in going to and from Keyport, make the circuit of Staten Island, leaving New-York as follows: Amos-st., 7½ o'clock; Spring-st., 8 o'clock; Pier No. 1, North River, 9 o'clock. Will leave Keyport for New-York at 4 o'clock, P. M. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents. The above Boat runs to the Fishing Banks every day during the week, Saturday and Sunday excepted.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.—SUNDAY, June 15, the new and splendid steamer JOHN HANCOCK, Capt. Jones, will leave as follows: Amos-st., 7 o'clock; Spring-st., 7½ o'clock; Broome-st., 8 o'clock; Rock slip, 8½ o'clock; Pier No. 8 North River, 9 o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents. Refreshments, fishing tackle and bait on board.

THIRTY-THIRD-ST. AND GREEN POINT FERRY.—Residents in the upper part of the City will find it delightful pleasure rides by crossing the Green Point Ferry from the foot of 33d-st., E. R.—all pavements being completed on the Long-Island side; the distance to All-ans 6 miles. Fishing about 6 miles, with a variety of country roads intersecting the main one.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CALECHE, COACH AND PAIR OF HORSES FOR SALE—The coach is in good running order; is a brilliant, and one of the best matched pairs in the city. Inquire of MICHL. CAMPBELL, Stable, Columbia-st., near Clark-st., Brooklyn Heights.

LADY'S SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Must be kind, very gentle, sure-footed, and accustomed to ladies' riding. Address, stating price, No. 2 Box Office, describing the horse, and where he may be seen.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A dark brown Horse for want of use. Inquire at No. 20 and 21 Gansevoort-st. any time from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M., where the horse may be seen.

HAVANA SEGARS—By examining *Black Warrior*, *Cabanas* and *Colorado*, *Cabanas*, *Figaro*, *Rosa de Oro*, *Obscuras*, *Londres*, *Osores*, *Dos Panas*, *Unbergas*, *Gilfin*, &c. (by mail) you will find the best market prices. E. F. ROGERS, No. 164 Maiden-lane, 1st floor.

FINANCIAL.

CASH.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF ROCHESTER 7 per cent. Bonds, &c.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELLERS,
Available in any part of the World.

JOHN MUNROE & CO. AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS, No. 3 Rue De La Paix, Paris.—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblentz,	Leghorn,	Rome,
Aleppo,	Cologne,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lisbon,	Trieste,
Antwerp,	Cork,	Leeds,	Venice,
Athens,	Dresden,	Madrid,	Vienna,
Augsburg,	Dublin,	Malaga,	Warsaw,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Frankfort,	Malta,	Wurtemburg,
Baden Baden,	Genoa,	Milan,	Zurich,
Basle,	Geneva,	Naples,	St. Petersburg,
Berlin,	Geneva,	Nice,	Stockholm,
Bremen,	Hamburg,	Nuremberg,	Copenhagen,
Brussels,	Hanover,	Nantes,	Venice,
Bordeaux,	Havre,	Nice,	Genoa,
Barcelona,	Hamburg,	Palermo,	Naples,
Bayonne,	Leghorn,	Rotterdam,	Rome,
Brunswick,	The Hague,	Rouen,	Florence,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Stuttgart,	Turin,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Trieste,	Milan,
Cairo,	Lyons,	Venice,	Venice,

Office in New-York—No. 3 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at sight or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY BONDS.—The subscribers offer at private sale $100,000 of the 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of the above Company, on favorable terms.

This is a Coal Company, empowered by a perpetual and liberal charter from the State of Pennsylvania, to hold lands, to construct the necessary railroads, and to carry on the business of mining and marketing coal, and is located near Scranton, Pennsylvania.

The Lackawanna Railroad, connecting the Company's mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; now opened to Elizabethport, N. J. Grand Village, a point six miles east of Scranton, is completed—a first-class Railroad, nine miles long, with all the equipments and appurtenances necessary to send to market 100,000 tons of Lackawanna Coal before Dec. 1, 1857, agreeably to contract with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

More than 30,000 tons are now stocked at the mines, and ready to come forward to New-York.

The contract is for 20 years, to take the coal as the Lackawanna Company shall deliver it at Greenville, and to transport the same at a fixed rate of freight to the wharf of the owners, at Elizabethport, N. J.—150,000 tons per annum for the next two or three years, and then 300,000 tons per annum thereafter.

The entire issue of Bonds authorized under the first and only mortgage is $700,000, of which $577,000 are already issued, in payment of lands and improvements.

The amount now offered—$122,000—will furnish the funds necessary to pay off all indebtedness of the Company, and to establish the business at the rate of 150,000 tons per annum—the remaining $300,000 of Bonds being held in reserve by the Company, to furnish the additional equipment, capital, &c., which will enable the Company—two or three years hence, according to contract—to forward 300,000 tons of coal per annum to market.

The Bonds bear interest at 7 per cent., payable semi-annually in New-York in gold, 20 years to run, with coupons attached, and a sinking fund provided, and are secured by a first mortgage, executed to Peter A. Harcourt, Esq., T. Reed and Wm. B. Clymer, Trustees, on all the property and franchises of the Company located in Pennsylvania, namely:

5,000 acres of the best of Coal lands, including the town plots of Jessup and Moreidth, and also the Coal under 230 acres more—marketable, without improvements, or outlet to market, at from $300 to $600 per acre.

22½ miles of first-class Railroad, connecting the Mines with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Greenville, together with side tracks and switches.

3 mines fully opened; 5 workable veins, 30 feet of coal opened, and probably as much more not yet developed, with all the engines, machinery and headings for mining and delivering 300 tons of coal daily; 2 locomotive engines, 21 coal cars, 200 mine cars, 20 gravel cars, and 1 sand car.

One station-house, water tank, turn table, engine-house and wood-shed, at Jessup; machinery and car-shop, with machinery in same, now turning out four coal cars daily; wood-shed and half of station-house, water tank and turn table, at Griesville; 11 cars for passengers and freight; 20 double houses for 40 families of miners, hotel, feeding stables, &c., at Jessup; all new and of the most approved style.

The cash stock of the Company, paid up, is $710,770, and the whole cash outlay is, at this time, upwards of $1,000,000.

From the high character of the parties interested in this enterprise, and a personal examination of the property, the subscribers feel warranted in recommending the above Bonds to the public as a safe and profitable investment.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 60 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 20-32-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the instalment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 2d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE CO.—At an election of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

Jesse A. Marshall,	Benjamin S. K. Richardson,
Wm. L. Fullis,	Amos F. Ratdell,
James Murphy,	John S. Story,
Wm. Tilden,	Timothy Townsend,
Hugh Smith,	Chester Lamb,
Charles B. White,	Peter B. Sweeney,
	Jacob Campbell, Jr.

At a meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen:

President—JESSE A. MARSHALL.
Vice-President—HUGH SMITH.
Secretary and Treasurer—WM. M. PULLIS.
WM. M. PULLIS, Sec'y and Treas'r.
New-York, June 9, 1856.

TO THE STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting will be held at Delmonico's, corner of Beaver and South William-sts., on the 25th inst., at 3½ o'clock, to take into consideration the proposed consolidation of the Ohio and Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana and Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Companies; the proposed measure being of great importance to the interest of both the Stock and Bondholders of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a full attendance is requested.

L. VON HOFFMANN & CO.,
MORAN BROS.,
BALLIN & SANDER.

Tax Commissioners' Office,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested taxpayers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the Board, at their office, the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK,
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
Tax Commissioners.

New-York, May 31, 1856.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company,
Indianapolis, (Ind.,) June 2, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the transfer books of the INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY will be closed, both in New-York and Indianapolis, on the 25th day of June, and remain closed until the 1st day of July, proximo. Eastern Stockholders, in order to secure the payment of the 2d July Dividend in the City of New-York, will see that their Stock is registered in the transfer books of the Company, at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, on or before the day above named. By order.

A. WORTH, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances made on the principal cities and towns of the United States and Europe, by the firm of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemable.

KIRSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 24 Wall-st.
References—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

Office of the New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.,
New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and empowered to exchange the outstanding Bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, Bonds authorized by the before-mentioned act bearing 6 per cent interest and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice. By order of the Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT. ASSESSMENT BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller, No. 9 Hall of Records, until the 17th day of June, 1856, at 1 o'clock P. M., for a Loan of $250,000, to pay Inspectors and make advances on work done for the Corporation, as provided by the ordinance of Dec. 30, 1854. For this loan, Assessment Bonds will be issued for 12 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Proposals to be directed to A. C. Flagg, Comptroller, No. 9 Hall of Records. A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller.

Comptroller's Office, New-York, June 6, 1856.

The Bank of the State of Missouri,
St. Louis, May 1, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under the Act of the General Assembly of said State, approved 23 March, 1855, and payable by the City Bank, New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

ELECTION.—An election for Directors of the Exhibition Fire Insurance Company, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 114 Canal-st., corner of Orchard-st., on TUESDAY, the 17th day of June instant.

Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

COGSWELL & BENEDICT—No. 4 Broad-st. execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper; also Promissory Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

FINANCIAL—Continued.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES.—New City Hall, New-York, May 27, 1856.—Public notice is hereby given that I have issued warrants to Collectors of Assessments and Arrears, and that no person but the lawful collector of Assessments and Arrears has any right to receive any moneys due for arrears on personal taxes.

HENRY M. HOWARD, Receiver of Taxes.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held, at room No. 4, in the first story of the Capitol, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June, between the hours of 10 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.

Albany, May 12, 1856.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN—On diamonds, watches, jewelry, dry goods, sugars, wines, and all kinds of merchandise or personal property, or the same bought for cash, at TAYLOR & CO.'S old established and responsible office, No. 20 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Private rooms for ladies. All transactions strictly confidential and satisfactory. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

New-York, May 26, 1856.

AT A MEETING—Of the Board of Directors of the Grocers' Bank, held this day, Mr. H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS was elected Cashier.

(Signed,) CHAS. DENISON, President.

$6,000—IMPROVED real estate in this City. Address Box No. 1,836, Post-Office.

ORIENT, PACIFIC, SUN, UNION, ATLANTIC and other Insurance Scrip negotiated by W. G. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, June 2, 1856.—At an election held this day, at the Banking Rooms, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

PAUL SPOFFORD,	G. HENRY KOPS,
JAMES B. WILSON,	JOHN I. HERRICK,
JAMES P. CRONKHITE,	BENJ. C. LEE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	THOMAS F. YOUNGS,
LEWIS R. BROWN,	JONATHAN THOMPSON,
BENJ. H. WILLOCK,	ALBERT MEYENBERG,
CORNLS. K. SUTTON,	JAMES K. PELL,
W. M. GAWTRY,	JOHN GARCIA.

Upon the organization of the Board, PAUL SPOFFORD was unanimously reelected President.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 16 Warren-st., near Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., on MONDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Interest at six per cent. on sums from $5 to $500.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
WM. M. PULLIS,
M. D. VAN PELT,
VANDERHEYDT L. BURTON, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 11, 1856.—The BANK OF VERSON has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BUTTER BANKS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, as its agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank of Suffolk County,) as the Western Bank, Washington County, will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

1e10,'54-law2y6

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23,'54-law2y6 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, June 7, 1856.—The CANASTOTA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, June 12, 1856.—The BANK OF CAZENOVIA has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the NEW-YORK STATE BANK, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Bank of New-York has removed to the second story of the building No. 56 William-st., corner of Exchange place.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st., Branch Office 60 Wall-st.,
New-York, May 12, 1856.

DIVIDEND—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

New-York, May 26, 1856.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.—Pay the Principal and interest on the Rochester and Syracuse Railroad Bonds, falling due first instant; also the interest due on the Buffalo City Bonds. Albany City Bonds, and Baltimore Delaware Railroad Bonds.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.
NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.

The advantages possessed by this Oil are:
1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy, 24 10 worth of Kerosene giving as much light as $2 of Rape-seed oil, $12 of Whale, $25 of Sperm Oil, or $20 of Burning Fluid.

This Oil burns in all the Argand button-top lamps, including camphene and ajvic oil lamps, without the usual tendency to smoke.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.—The effect of this Oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum caused by the use of inferior oils, wears equal to best sperm oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. It burns magnificently in all the solar, mechanical, pinnacle and hand lamps; also, in signal and bow-sprit lanterns. The attention of engineers, ship-owners, ships, engineers, ship-builders is particularly requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of

AUSTENS, Agents for the Kerosene Oil Co.,
No. 60 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound; Boiled Oil for buildings, roofs, &c., 85 cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign make, not with standing the great advantage which the latter enjoy in price and terms granted on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 142 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY by improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil.

H. LITCHFIELD & CO., Agents,
No. 156 Washington-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ALFRED A. VALENTINE and WILLIAM H. BUTLER are alone authorized to settle the affairs of said Copartnership, and to use the name of said firm for the purpose.

Signed, R. G. HOLMES,
A. A. VALENTINE,
New-York, June 12, 1856. W. H. BUTLER.

RAILROADS.

NEW AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE TO THE LACKAWANNA AND WYOMING COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

And also directly through to the North and West, *viâ* Great Bend on the New York and Erie Railroad.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Regular passenger trains will commence running on this Road, in connection with trains on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey from New-York through to Scranton, Cortlandt-st., Pier No. 1, North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7½ A. M.

Tickets, good from New-York through to all stations on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, between Scranton and New-Hampton, can be procured on board the steamboat *Wyoming*, as above.

Freight trains will commence running on TUESDAY, June 3. Freight received at pier No. 3 North River, daily, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Shortest, Time and Freight Line of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and Connecting Lines, forming the only direct route to Chicago, Milwaukie, Ogdensburg, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest. Passengers leave foot of Courtlandt-st., New-York, at 10 A. M., by the Hudson River Railroad. DARIUS CHASE, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukie, and all places West and Southwest, and New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Michigan Central Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company's
Express Office, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Having made arrangements to transact the express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avoid themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by it, by express to and along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Company, parties will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and upward, by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from those points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Express will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

May 16, 1856. HENRY D. KIDD, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows:

Dunkirk Express at 4 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect at Corning for trains for Bath and Hornellsville; at Hornellsville with Erie Railway for Elmira, Owego, Binghamton, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on Lake Shore Railroad for Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 8:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) *viâ* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manotowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports, *viâ* New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to the above ports. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—*Europa* and *Champion* on Lake Ontario; *Jackson State*, *Queen City*, *Key Stone State*; *Niagara*, *Louisiana*, *Canada* and *Collingwood*, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Municipal.

The Aldermen last night fixed the sum to be spent in celebrating the Fourth at $2,000. The several items covering the Comptroller's question, how much interest they will allow on the City funds which may be deposited with them. None were willing to allow more than four per cent, per annum. After agreeing to raise the First District Police Court reviewer's salary from $900 to $1,000, and declining to concur with the Councilmen in appointing ten inspectors of the dozen wells and pumps in the City at $2 a day, and passing a vote of censure on the Corporation Counsel no longer than the regular meeting of the Board in appointing the General Park Commissioners, and their power to appoint policemen, engineers, &c., the Board adjourned until the 7th of July.

The Supervisors agreed to remit the whole $1,900 tax upon the Ocean Bank, otherwise their business was routine.

Law.

In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, District-Attorney HALL moved, on the trial came to order. The defendants there appeared JOHN VAN [illegible], Esq., N. D. ELLSWORTH, Esq., and RAY TORRENCE, Esq., (laymen.) It looked as if there were some little political interest excited by the trial.

Police Intelligence.

Daniel Irvin, a man 87 years of age, was yesterday arrested, charged with enticing little school girls into his shanty, near Hudson street, and there exhibiting to them indecent liberties with them. The statements made to Justice CONNOLLY, before whom the accused was brought, were most disgusting. The case was adjourned until to-day, when the accused will be examined more fully.

Patrick Lynch, a miller, employed and carelessly wounded Charles Hicks, a private watchman, at the Sailor's Home, in the basement of that building, on Monday night, stated a statement that the parties to Lynch was committed for examination by Justice WOOD.

Two men were arrested yesterday, dry goods clothing, which they were found in a room-ing-house in Elizabeth-street, on Thursday night by the Seventh Ward Police.

The police were busily occupied among the grave-diggers of Calvary Cemetery, latter known as Bishop's Hollow, yesterday forenoon. A few nights since a party of them met in a grocery in Williamsburg, and a fight ensued, in which knives and pistols were brandished, and one of the party severely wounded by a revolver ball beaten on the head with a club. Two of them, HARMEN WARD and PATRICK HART, were immediately arrested, and held to appear in the sum of $500 each.

Fires.

The Adelphi ship of JOHN DERRY, No. 68 Rose-st, Tompkins-street, was damaged by fire, to the amount of $100, between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning.

AN ALARM—ACCIDENT.

The alarm of fire for the Seventh District, about 12 o'clock last night, was false. The Fire Commissioners turned out promptly, but to no avail. In consequence of a false alarm, JOHN DERRY, a member of Engine Company No. 31, was severely injured. His leg was badly bruised and lacerated.

JAMES FOUNTAIN, a member of No. 26, was also seriously injured in the leg in the same collision. The collision was with a Third-avenue car, the driver of which was also seriously hurt.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARYLAND PORTABLE GAS COMPANY AND S. COATES & CO.—

NEW YORK, Wednesday, June 4, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Believing that a refutation of S. COATES & Co.'s letter of the 2d inst., denying that a suit had been commenced [illegible] them by the Maryland Portable Gas Company for an infringement of the rights of the Company; and that the whole article pretended by the Maryland Portable Gas Company was intended to injure S. C. & Co.'s [illegible] as they then were known as [illegible] *Portable Gas Company, Maryland Portable Gas Company*, &c., &c., &c.

It is right to the advertisement of COATES & Co., I have to say that a decree has been [illegible] from the Circuit Court of the United States against them on the 26th ult., at the suit of the Maryland Gas Company of Baltimore, upon a plea of [illegible] infringing certain letters patent of the United States. A Subpœna of the United States Marshal went to Trenton to serve the writ on the 26th ult., but the parties could not be found, and the writ was returned not served, and remains on the files of the Court. Another writ will issue in a few days.

Yours, very truly,

ALEX. PORTER BROWNE.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—We have just introduced our third style of Gentlemen's Stove Hat, which may be considered in every way equal, if not superior, to any before offered to the public. The color, by use of a dark brown or tan shade, gives it the important advantage of not showing the dust and dirt, which has always been one of the principal objections to the wearing of a stove hat. The shape is a slight bell crown of 4½ inches high, the brim 2 inches wide, with a double rope, which gives protection to the face as well as ornament to the hat. We have every confidence in offering the above style, called the Hiawatha, as being right as well as a durable style of Summer hat for this our city.

A. LELAND & CO.,
No. 180 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would consider under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" an Exhibition would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Four a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by Prescott & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FOR THE COUNTRY.—Gas apparatus after the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company. G. R. WOODWORTH & Co. are now offering for sale a most complete, cheap, simple and efficient gas machine, adapted in all respects to wants of private dwellings, public and private [illegible], churches, colleges, factories, foundries, hotels, watering places, &c., as well as of towns and villages. Details will be furnished by applying at the office of the Company, where a machine can be seen in operation.

G. R. WOODWORTH & Co.,
No. 74 Wall-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LATE DISCOVERIES OF THE AGE OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to impart all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. MARSH, M. D.

No. 11 Lafayette-place, New-York. (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 2 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen. Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Scrofulous Ointments in New York City, I shall be at No. 8 Plymouth House, No. 62 Broadway, from 9th to 14th inst., from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. All that are troubled with Humors, are respectfully invited to call. Advice in all cases gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY,
Proprietor of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, Roxbury, Mass.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER UNDERGARMENT
Which has been approved for years, made
EXPRESSLY FOR WARM WEATHER,
being light, elastic, durable, gently absorbing perspiration, and therefore cooling, is
RANKIN'S ZEPHYR MESHES.
Call, examine and compare.
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night (as is customary at this prosperous Theatre every Saturday evening) a mammoth entertainment is to be given, consisting of Four Pieces, and among them the new, grand Pantomime of "Raoul, or the Magic Star." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. H. F. NICHOLS, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss HERRING, and the whole company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK PATRIOTS.—The extraordinarily popular American Drama, the one that won the gold prize offered by Barnum's Museum, is the great subject of public discussion. The crowds of citizens that throng the Museum to behold it, are beyond all description, and their delight and curiosity are astonishing. The piece is played this afternoon at 3 o'clock, as well as this evening, at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY MAN.—Fat men are abundant. So are lean men; but your regular Calvin Edsons are scarce. We saw one, however, yesterday, who was thinner than Simon himself. Put a light inside of him, and his whole body would become luminous, he was so diaphanous. His name, with [illegible] shows to "talk for character, and he certainly has about 50 pounds, although upwards of 70 years old, and remarkably active. Those who want to see a real, live, genuine Yankee, should call at Barnum's Museum.

[Advertisement.]

THE DOG-DAYS' HEAT.—KNOX will supply you with a Beaver or a Straw as light as vanity, and as comfortable as an ice house with the thermometer at ninety, at a low figure.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Southong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 50c. to 75c.; Congou-tea and Imperial from 75c. to 85c. all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt-sts.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX THE ARTIST HATTER.—Let any one examine the Rocky Mountain Beaver, of KNOX, designed for Summer wear, and they must pronounce him an unequaled artist. KNOX'S is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Depôt, No. 216 Broadway.

ANDREWS, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS challenges the world to show under one roof a greater variety of boys' clothing than is now comprised in his Summer stock. All the newest fashions for boys will be found in his warehouse, and the prices will suit economical families. P. L. ROGERS,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau streets.

[Advertisement.]

STUDY COMFORT AND PATRONIZE KNOX.—Ice creams, moonlight walks and Rocky Mountain Beavers are now the rage. For the better articles visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE FAIR FOR THE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES—At Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway, will close This Evening, (Saturday,) June 14. The large number of beautiful articles remaining on the tables, made it necessary to give up the auction on Thursday evening.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—What are their credentials? They are approved by the most enlightened Governments, sanctioned by the highest medical authority, and declared infallible by recovered thousands, in all diseases of the skin, glands, and secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

CROWDS OF PEOPLE ARE GRATIFIED DAILY.—KNOX, we should judge, is furnishing all the New-Yorkers and the greater portion of the strangers now in the City with Summer Hats. He is at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Thin Summer Suits.....$8
Black Alpaca Suits.....$6
Zephyr Cassimere Suits.....$10
White Marseilles Vests.....$2
At EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—*The steamer Metamora will leave New-York*, from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

THE SUMMER EXCITEMENT CONTINUES UNABATED—notwithstanding the introduction of KNOX'S Rocky Mountain Beavers. We advise everybody to keep cool, and to do so, you must visit KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PANAMA HATS.—A small lot of uncommon fineness, just received, and warranted the genuine *Panama*, which will out-wear any other straw hat, at prices from ten to fifty dollars.

A. LELAND & Co., *No. 180 Broadway.*

[Advertisement.]

A PRIZE IN THE LOTTERY.—Speculators in lottery and policy tickets rarely succeed, but the customers of KNOX the hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, at every purchase secure a prize. Remember.

[Advertisement.]

☞ YOUNG LAWYERS would find it greatly to their advantage to have a careful analysis of their Phrenological Developments. Examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions, daily, by Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE CHEAPEST, THE BEST, AND MOST FASHIONABLE.—Gentlemen should remember that KNOX'S assortment of Summer Hats is unapproachable in variety and extent, and make their selections therefrom.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Where can you find a more delightful place to spend an hour than at the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway? It challenges comparison with any gallery of art on this Continent.

[Advertisement.]

SUMMER HAS ARRIVED, AND SO HAS KNOX'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN BEAVER.—For the latter most essential aid to comfort and elegance of appearance, drop in at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERVESTS FOR HOT WEATHER.—If you want goods that keep you cool, and yet protect from chills, which are good and cheap, go to

RANKIN'S, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

"FIRST COME, FIRST SERVED."—This is the Democratic rule observed at KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, rendered necessary by the rush for his Summer Hats. Call early to avoid the crowd.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CAREW'S great work in *alto relievo*, representing "The Descent from the Cross," has just been put upon exhibition in the Crystal Palace. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

BLACK HATS OUT OF DATE.—Warm weather has banished the black hat and introduced the light, elegant, fashionable and comfortable Rocky Mountain Beaver. For the genuine article, visit KNOX'S.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—NOS. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. George S. Chester, Mr. VALENTINE WILLIS to Miss SARAH AGNES, only daughter of the late Alexander Martin, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Haight, OLIVER J. STUART to PAULINE F. SHERMAN, daughter of Geo E. Sherman, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, June 9, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, DAVID M. STEELE, of the Albany *Morning Times*, to Miss ROSETTA G. EVELETH, both formerly of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Thursday afternoon, June 12, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Dunbar, Mr. B. S. SANFORD to Mrs. ANN HYATT, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 8, at the house of H. G. Lamb, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Brace, of the Baptist Church, Mr. THOMAS THWAITE to Miss MILISA BEERS, of New-York.

On Thursday, June 12, by Rev. A. D. Gillette, Mr. CHARLES W. BLEECKER, of Brooklyn, to Miss ELIZABETH N. LEE, daughter of the late Charles Lee, Esq., of New-York.

At Oatlands, L. I., on Thursday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James McDonough, D. D., of Princeton, N. J., WM. B. E. LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, Conn., to MARY C., eldest daughter of D. P. Manice, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 11, Capt. CHARLES DONAS, in the 84th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 35 Orchard-st.

In this City, on Thursday morning, June 12, CAROLINE E., wife of Wm. W. Wessels.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 54 Vandam-st., on Saturday, 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

In this City, on Friday, June 13, after a short and severe illness, WILLIAM JOHNSTONE, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brother-in-law, James Anderson, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother James, No. 101 West 23d-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, June 12, FRANCES PRIEST BOSTOCK, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 24 West Washington-place, this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday morning, June 13, MRS. ANN THOMPSON, aged 67 years, native of the town of Frampton Quebec, Lower Canada.

The friends and relatives of the family, and also of her brother, Philip McFarlane, and of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 19 Madison-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. ☞ Gardiner, Me., and Canada papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday morning, after a lingering illness, CORDELIA, wife of Laning Ferris, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 14 24-st., without further invitation.

At New-Rochelle, on Thursday night, June 12, ELIZA, wife of John T. Fisher.

Funeral from house, New-Rochelle, this (Saturday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting to convey funeral to Greenwood on arrival of train, (9½ o'clock) at Mt. Vernon depot, between 2 and 3 P. M.

The friends of her brothers, Clinton G. Bird and Joseph Bird, also of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Harrison, Westchester Co., on Thursday, June 12, Mrs. PATIENCIA GLOVER, aged 54 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, John Purdy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, June 13.

$6,000 N. Car. 6s, '68....	97	100	Erie Railroad....	b7	37
5,000 E. R. Cv. In. 7's, b3	94⅞	200	do....		37
1,000 do....	94⅝	100	do....	b30	37
1,000 Hud. R. R. mtg.	91⅛	200	do....	b10	37
1,000 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R. mtg.	87⅞	100	do....	s30	36⅝
7,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	97⅞	100	do....		37
5,000 T. H. & A. 2d mt.	79	100	do....	s30	37
5 Am. Exch. Bk....	116¾	200	do....	b5	37⅛
50 Continental Bk....	109	200	do....	b30	37⅛
10 Park Bank....	98	100	do....	s7	37⅝
9 Q. Lit. & Trust Co....	97	100	Harlem R. R....		20¾
100 Dr. City Land Co....	7⅝	100	Reading R. R....	b3	91⅞
5 Nic. Transit Co....	11⅝	34	do....		91⅞
100 do....	11⅝	100	do....	c 91⅞	
50 Canton Co....	29½	300	do....	b30	91⅞
100 do....	29⅝	15	Mich. S. & N. I. RR.		87
50 do....	29⅝	100	do....		87⅛
10 Penn. Coal Co....	191	10	Clev. & Pitts. RR....		62¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co....	23½	900	Gal. & Chic R. R.	b30	111
100 do....	23⅝	100	do....	s30	110⅝
100 do....	b30	23⅝	217	do....		110⅝
20 N. Y. Cent. RR....	91⅝	270	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s30	78
50 do....	s30	91⅝	200	do....	b30	78⅜
100 do....	b30	91⅝	300	Illinois Cen. R. R.	b3	100
100 Chic. & Rk. Is. R. R.	81⅜	90	Mich. Cen. R. R....		96¼

SECOND BOARD.

$200 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	97⅜	100	Erie Railroad....	s30	37
100 Cum. Coal Co....	s30	23⅝	500	do....		37
100 Canton Comp'y.	b10	29⅜	100	Reading Railr'd.	b3	91⅜
10 Chic. & R. I. & R. R.	s3	91⅜	100	do....		91⅜
10 do....		91⅜	10	Wis. Lake Shore R.		79⅜
350 Mich S. & N. I. R. R.	s9	87	55	Mich. Central R. R.		96⅜
5 Gal. & Chic. R....	31⅞		100	Clevs. & Tol. R. R....		78⅜
86 N. Y. Cen. R. R....	91⅝					

FRIDAY, June 13—P. M.

The steamship *Ericsson*, of the Collins line, from Liverpool Wednesday, May 28, arrived at his port early to-day, brings four days' later market and money news than by the previous packet. The financial accounts are highly interesting and extremely favorable. The improvement in the London Money Market and the decline in the rates of interest are rapid and decided. On Government Securities, which have gone up to 94¼@95, closing 94⅝@94¾, money had been placed as low as 2¾@3 ₰ cent. Discounts ranged 5@5½ ₰ cent. The arrival of Gold in ten days were equal to about $5,000,000. The speedy action of the Bank in the way of the reduction of the minimum rate of discounts to 5 ₰ cent was confidently anticipated. [Since confirmed by the *Arabia*.] A letter from a well-advised financial source expresses the opinion that in a month or two the Bank rate will be down to 4½@4 ₰ cent. Later accounts from Australia speak of the production of Gold as more encouraging than at any time since 1852, and a million Sterling a month, or $5,000,000, is assigned to England. The *Persia* had arrived out with $1,425,000 from this country. The confidence of the public in the state of trade, under the resumed reign of peace, was quite general and buoyant. Speculation on the French Bourse continues, and the 3 ₰ cent. *Rente* was up to 75.20. The traffic on the French Railways is generally ahead of the corresponding period last year. The shares of the Paris and Lyons line were selling at 1,517 francs; Lyons and Mediterranean 1,745 francs; Orleans, 1,460 francs; Bank of France, 4,100 francs; *Crédit Mobilier*, 1,920 francs. The Grain and Flour trade is reported dull both in England and France, influenced mainly by the extreme fine weather. At Liverpool the attendance of buyers fell off on Tuesday, 27th, market day, and Flour was done 1s. lower, and Wheat 1d.@2d. Indian Corn was *less freely offered, and prices about the same as by* previous steamer. The sale of Flour had become difficult at Paris; good Wheat scarce, but ordinary samples superabundant. The manufacturers at Paris, Lyons, &c., were fully employed. The Cotton market at Liverpool is reported languid; sales of the three business days 19,500 bales, at a decline of 1-16d.@⅛d. The Board of Trade returns for the month of April show an increase in the exports of British manufactures of $6,700,000. There was more activity in shipping; the inward tonnage 288 tons greater than that of April, 1855. In American Stocks, a few sales are reported from London in Ohio and Pennsylvania Incomes at 73⅛; Illinois Central Scrip at 96⅝; Erie Sinking Fund 82¾; Illinois Central Construction at 80; Freelands 83⅛. In regard to one of the new speculative projects on the French Bourse the London *Times* remarks:

"The ardor of speculation in Paris has just been illustrated by the introduction of a new undertaking in rivalry with the Crédit Mobilier. The Government at present refuses to allow the creation of any more joint stock concerns in the ordinary way, but M. M. SAINT PAUL & Co. having proposed a scheme to be called L'Union Financière et Industrielle, with a capital equal to £4,000,000 in 200,000 shares of £20 each, to be conducted as a partnership *en commandite*, the subscription was filled with avidity, and the shares (of which 50,000 are to constitute the first issue) were dealt in yesterday at nearly 40 premium. At the same time the public are paying a rate of interest equal, with brokerage, to 12 ₰ cent., to carry on their purchases of rentes, and 15 to 20 ₰ cent. on shares."

Since the foregoing summary of the *Ericsson's* news was prepared, we have received the *Arabia's* accounts to May 31. The Bank rate of interest is reduced to five ₰ cent. The Bank reserve increased $3,780,000 on the statement of the week ending May 24, and now stands in Sterling £10,558,804. The Discount houses were declining to pay over 4¾ ₰ cent. for deposits left with them. The Funds were firm at 95 ₰ cent. on the first announcement of the Bank change of rate, but fell back in consequence of the solicitude on the American question, closing on Saturday, May 31, at 94⅝c.@94¾c. as our Liverpool correspondent was advised by telegraph from London. The Cotton market had fully recovered the decline noticed by the *Ericsson*. Breadstuffs continued inactive. The overland mail from China advises a renewed rise in the exchanges, which will further stimulate the shipment of Silver from England. American Stocks continue, for the most part, neglected in London, while the controversy between the two Governments on diplomatic questions is kept open. A special ambassador to this country is already spoken of, and the movement discussed by the London papers. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, in his American Stock Circular, remarks:

"There has been more activity in American Securities in London during the past week; but the transactions have been in small amounts. The discussions on the disputes between the Governments have again drawn forth unpleasant comments in the papers, and produced a heavy market, and some sales of Bonds at a decline. Yesterday the Bank reduced the rates of discount 0½ per cent., and it is expected will shortly return to its old position as the great arbiter of Money Market; and it it were not for the unhappy relations of the Governments, we should look for a gradual absorption of first-class American Bonds at improved prices. All classes sense that no harm will come out of these disputed points but it is to be regretted that public confidence should be continually disturbed by apprehensions of a possible armed conflict, when everybody believes that the matters in dispute will be amicably arranged, and nothing would give such general satisfaction as a speedy termination of these difficulties."

The *George Law*, from Aspinwall, arrived this afternoon, with $1,951,721 in Gold on freight. This is the heaviest single shipment received at New-York for nearly two years. The shipment delivered Aug. 24, 1854, was $1,996,000. That of Nov. 29, 1855, was $1,939,000.

The Stock Market left off this afternoon much about the same as on Wednesday and Thursday; a light business through the day, with no disposition to operate freely, either for an advance or decline. The holders of Stocks, from the great ease with which they are held, offer but sparingly, while the party moving for lower prices, on political prognostics, appear careful not to increase their contracts materially at going rates. There was a shade more firmness early in the day, but at the Second Board this was lost, and Erie and other leading Road Stocks finally closed the same as on Thursday. The business done at the Board in Erie was at 57@57⅛@57, and offered at 56⅞ after the adjournment; in Reading, 91⅜@⅝@⅞; New-York Central, 91¾@91⅝; Illinois Centrals, 97¾; Toledo, 78¾; Galena, 110⅝@110⅝; Virginias closed 95⅛@⅜; Missouris, 85⅞@85⅝. The general market left off tame.

The *Washington* is the European packet for Saturday. She sails for Southampton and Bremen. The mail will be a light one, and the Specie shipment very moderate. Sterling Bills free at 109⅝@109¾; Francs 5.16¼. We understand that about $200,000 Mexican Silver, which has been accumulating here for some weeks, goes to China to-morrow, by one of the Clipper ships. The Sub-Treasury delivered to-day, $613,634; received $185,252, and had at the close a regular balance of $6,200,906. The Broadway Bank has declared its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ₰ cent., and an extra dividend of 1½ per cent. because of the change of dividend period from 15th May to 1st July.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Road, being the Chicago end of the Wisconsin Lake Shore line, earned in May, on a cost in Stock and Debt of less than $1,500,000, the sum of $31,782, of which $22,091 was for passengers.

The European news depressed the general Market to-day. Cotton was very dull, and parties could not agree about prices, but these were generally quoted ⅛c. ₰ lb lower. Flour declined 10c.@20c. ₰ barrel; Common Wheat, 3c.@5c. ₰ bushel; and inferior Corn, 1c.@2c. ₰ bushel. Desirable lots of Wheat and Corn were scarce, and comparatively firm. The demand for Breadstuffs was rather tame. Pork and Lard slightly advanced, with a reduced supply and a good inquiry. Sugars were active and buoyant. Freights ruled quiet and languid.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,021,860, against $419,202, the corresponding period of last year. The following is the summary:

	Consumpt'n Entry.		Warehouse.		Withdrawn	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	1,788	$412,084	814	$190,893	28	$14,148
Man. of Cotton..	761	135,025	173	32,152	3	1,420
Man. of Silk....	210	143,365	79	51,797	190	47,000
Man. of Flax...	471	92,249	57	11,401	20	4,209
Miscellaneous..	122	43,966	20	3,774	10	1,966
Total.....	3,106	$826,169	1,064	$187,314	306	$70,685
		197,194				304,166
Total entered.....		$1,021,360	Total marketed..			$374,791

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 11.

Operations in COTTON small, owing to a limited supply. Sales to-day 1,000 bales. The quotations for middling are 10¼c.@10⅜c. SUGAR is selling at 7⅛c@8¼c. MOLASSES, (rebuilds.) 48c. FREIGHTS, 9⅝c. and in limited supply. CORN scarce and selling for 62c. MESS PORK, $17 25. LARD, in kegs, 11¼c. COFFEE—Rio, 10½c.@11c. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool, ¼d. Sterling Exchange 9¼ ₰ cent. prem.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 13.

FLOUR is in demand for through shipment. Sales of 1,500 bbls. at $5 for Common Indiana and good Illinois. WHEAT dull. Sales 6,000 bushels Red Indiana on private terms. 1,000 bushels common Milwaukee Club at $1 ₰ bushel. CORN steady. Sales of 10,000 bushels prime sound at 94¼c.@95c., from store. OATS free at 27½c. RYE a-shade 64c.@65c. *Canal Freights*—18c. for Corn and 16½c for Wheat to New-York.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 13—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Holders acceded to the demands of buyers, and sales were made at lower rates. Sales 1,850 barrels good Illinois and Indiana at $5, and fancy Indiana and Ohio at $5 37½. Wheat heavy—sales 10,000 bushels. CORN quiet—sales 20,000 bushels, 80c.@84½c., heated and sound. *Canal Freights*—17c. for Wheat, and 15c. for Corn to New-York.

OSWEGO, Friday, June 13—6¼ P. M.

FLOUR—Not much demand. Sales 400 bbls. at $6 50 for Superfine Canadian, and $6 75@$7 00 for Extra Oswego and Canadian. WHEAT dull—sales 1,000 bushels Fair White Canadian at $1 50, and 2,000 bushels Red Indiana, and a little sprouted, at $1 07. CORN unchanged—sales 17,000 bushels at 87½c. for Sound, and 80c. for Heated. RYE steady—sales 2,000 bushels at 65c. Receipts to-day—105,000 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn; 10,000 bushels Rye. Shipped by Canal—2,000 bbls. Flour; 37,000 bushels Wheat; 11,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Rye.

ALBANY, Friday, June 13—10½ P. M.

Markets very dull. Sales 6,000 bushels Oats at 35 cents.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 13.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives 83; Reading Railroad 45⅝. Long Island 13; Morris Canal 14; Pennsylvania Railroad 46⅝.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCL.

London Markets.

Per Arabia.] LONDON, Friday, May 30—8 o'clock P. M.

Business has been interrupted this week by the celebration of the return of Peace, and in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets there is little of interest to report. Money has become more abundant, and the Bank of England yesterday reduced their minimum rate of Discount to 5 ₰ cent. CONSOLS leave off 93⅝@94¼ for money, 94⅛@95⅜ for the account. DOLLARS 4s. 1d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1d. AMERICAN EAGLES 76s. 9d.@78s. 9½d.

COTTON—There was a good supply of English Wheat on Monday's market, the fine qualities of which sold nearly at about 1s. decline from the prices of the previous Monday; the inferior descriptions being very difficult of sale. For Foreign Wheat and Flour the demand was very limited. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 90s. 9d. on 113,3[illegible] qrs. returned. To-day there was very little doing, and quotations are unchanged. White American Wheat 6[illegible]@72s., and Red 68s.@76s. ₰ qr. American Flour 33s.@36s. ₰ barrel.

IRON—The market for Welsh's quiet; we quote Rails £7@£8 1s.; Bars £7@£8 2s. 6d., free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs at 72s. free on board here in the Clyde.

LINSEED—A fair business has been done on the spot; 42s.@43s., according to quality, for Calcutta, and 44s. Bombay.

LARD—Without change. Western in barrels and tierces 64s.@65s.

OILS—Fish dull: Sperm Heavy at £115@£116, owing to recent arrivals being large. Olive flat at previous prices. Linseed steady at 32s. 9d.@32s. Cocoa Nut 37s. 6d.@38s. Palm 37s.@38s.

SALTPETRE—Very flat, and again lower. 1,327 bags Bengal, at auction, were withdrawn for want of buyers, and privately only 500 bags have changed hands; 21 ₰ cent. refraction at 3½., and due 2¾ ₰ cent. at 31s. 9d. Stock 4,826 tons, against 10,236 last year, 4,768 in 1854, and 8,023 in 1853.

SPELTER—Steady at £22 17s. on the spot.

SUGAR—Has been in brisk demand, and prices are rather dearer.

TALLOW—Is steady at 46s. 9d. for Y. C. on the spot, and 46s. 6d. for end of year.

TEA—There is rather a better feeling in the market, without any change in prices. Common Congou 9d.@9¼d. ₰ lb.

TIN—English steady; common Blocks 123s., Bars 134s., Refined 146s. Straits 127s., Banca 128s.

AMERICAN STOCKS remain without business, or marked variation in prices. BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, May 30.

PROVISIONS—A large business has been done in Bacon this week, chiefly by auction, at an advance of 1s. to 2s. In Beef there is nothing new to report. Pork is dull and begins to drag. Sheldrs and Hams find sale at full rates. Cheese keeps cleared on arrival. Bacon—Long Middles, 44s.@46s. ₰ cwt.; C. Cut, 35s.@36s. ₰ cwt.; Short Middles, 34s.@36s. ₰ cwt. Cheese—Fine, 64s.@66s. ₰ cwt.; Ordinary to Fair, 44s.@56s. ₰ cwt. Beef, 84s.@120s. ₰ tc. Pork, 80s.@82s. ₰ bbl. Shoulders, 42s.@44s. ₰ cwt. The sales of Lard are to an average extent, at 53s.@58s. Stock very moderate. Tallow ranges from 46s.@47s., without activity.

BREADSTUFFS—Are dull and lower. Wheat (except choice quality) is neglected. Flour is in small compass but quite equal to the demand. The large consumption of Indian Corn usual at this season continues to be met by overwhelming supplies. Wheat—White, 10s.@11s. ₰ 70 lbs.; Red, 9s.@10s. ₰ 70 lbs. Flour—Western Canal 33s.@35s. ₰ 196 lbs.; Philadelphia do. 35s.@36s. ₰ 196 lbs.; Ohio, 35s.@36s. ₰ 196 lbs. Indian Corn—Yellow, 29s. 9d.@30s. ₰ 480 lbs.; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@30s. ₰ 480 lbs.; White, 30s. 6d.@30s. ₰ 480 lbs.

COTTON—The market was dull and prices slightly lower in the early part of the week, but the reduction in the rate of Bank of England interest yesterday, and the continued improvement in the American Money Market to-day steadied the market, and, indeed, put prices up to the closing rates of last week. Business continues dull in Manchester. Middling Orleans, 6 5-16d. ₰ lb.; Mobile, 6¾d.; Boweds, 6 5-16d. Stock of American, 520,867 bales; same time last year, 531,907 bales. Sales this week, 40,410 bales, of which 23,150 American.

JAMES M'HENRY & CO.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arabia, from Liverpool—Countess Cornwall and 2 sons, H. G. Russell, Geo. Russell, Miss Hookey, Mrs. Bussey, Mrs. Mosley, Mrs. Madge, Mr. Pascot and lady, Miss Jerome, Mrs. Restheim, Miss Grace Fraser, Mr. Baker, lady and child, Mrs. Sumner, Miss Baker and nurse, Wm. Shaw and lady, Jas. N. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Norvile, infant and 2 sons, Mr. Norvile, Hon. John Fraser, R. A. Hill, Chas. Scott, Mr. Linden, Mr. Merrill, D. Lagneauxhal, Mr. Paton, G. Montagut, Mr. Dickenson, G. Moulton, Mr. Pascot, Wm. G. Andrews, Mr. Ingoldsby, Miss Ingoldsby, Miss Bito, J. L. Kennedy, Mr. Brooks, David Graham